

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
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SERIES CPH (3)

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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

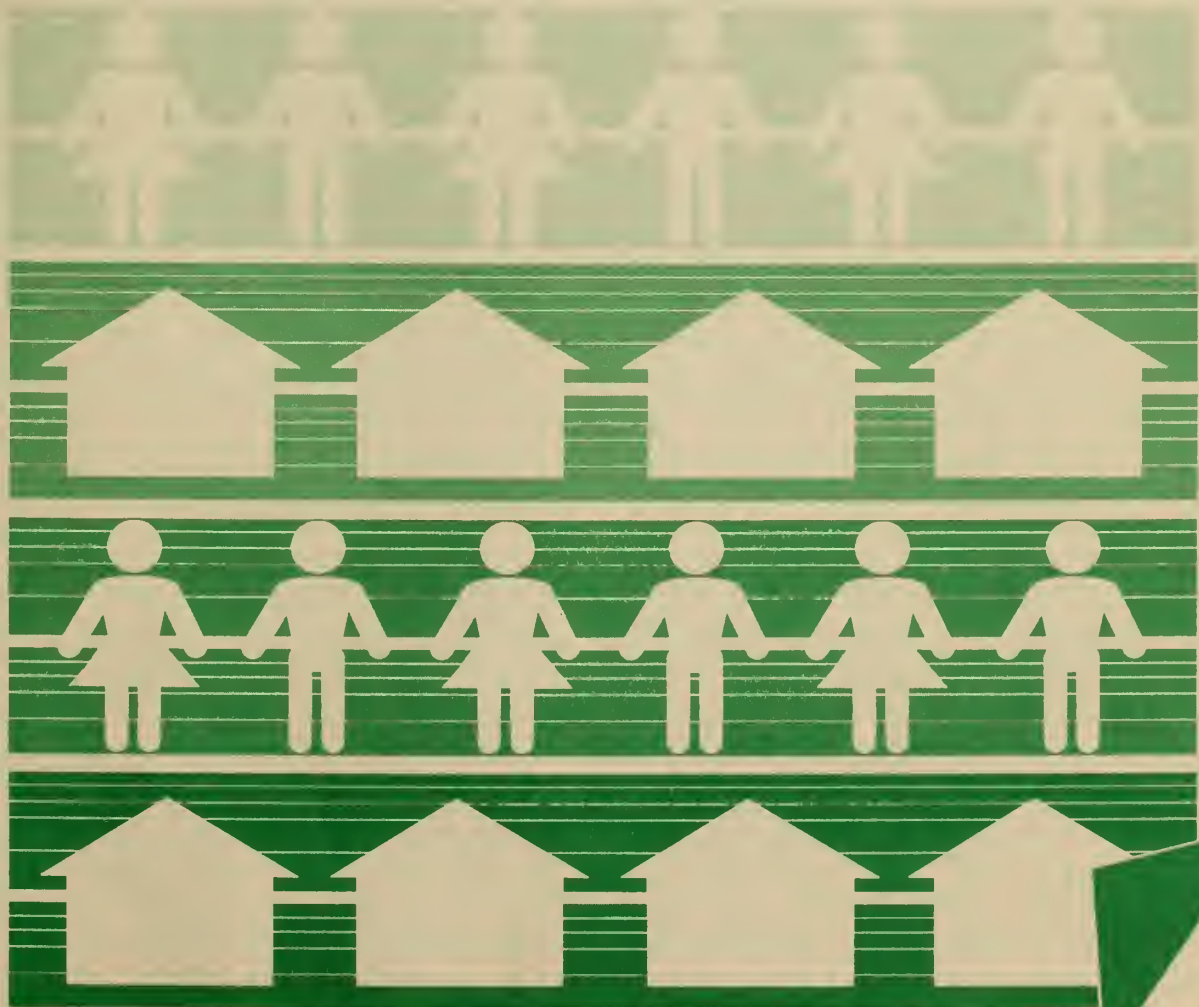
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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Enid, OK MSA**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number
(Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

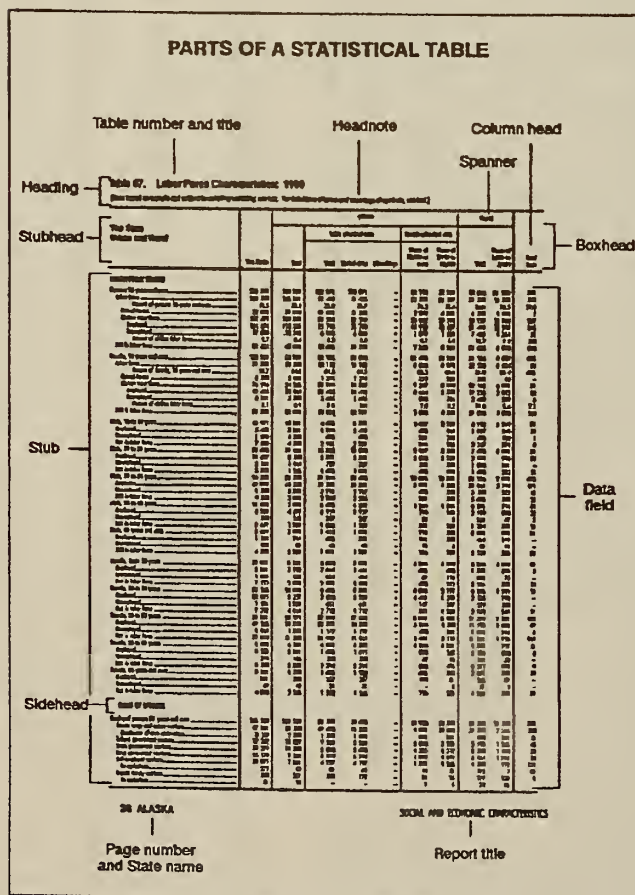
The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*



Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota			117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
38	Oklahoma	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
39	Oregon	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina			122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
46	Utah	94	Boise City, ID MSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
48	Virginia		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		
49	Washington	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryari-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
		301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
GARFIELD COUNTY, OK¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
GARFIELD COUNTY, OK ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Garfield County					
		Total	Enid city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2 741.5	2 741.5	187.0	15.2	20.7	17.9	302.7	288.6	972.2
Square miles	1 058.5	1 058.5	72.2	5.9	8.0	6.9	116.9	111.4	375.4
AGE									
All persons	56 735	56 735	45 309	2 774	11 859	3 835	1 356	3 626	3 377
Under 5 years	3 905	3 905	3 211	146	783	273	71	262	192
5 to 9 years	4 427	4 427	3 464	187	859	296	111	302	292
10 to 14 years	4 299	4 299	3 212	215	873	295	131	292	319
15 to 19 years	3 652	3 652	2 810	223	700	282	81	230	266
20 to 24 years	3 559	3 559	3 110	185	538	237	38	218	104
25 to 34 years	9 273	9 273	7 636	470	1 893	604	174	669	408
35 to 44 years	7 882	7 882	6 182	416	1 921	494	211	516	531
45 to 54 years	5 713	5 713	4 336	290	1 336	356	194	463	364
55 to 64 years	5 279	5 279	4 170	272	1 247	321	160	281	332
65 to 74 years	4 579	4 579	3 690	221	987	316	94	224	284
75 to 84 years	3 141	3 141	2 625	113	553	249	70	140	213
85 years and over	1 026	1 026	863	36	169	112	21	29	72
3 and 4 years	1 550	1 550	1 265	65	301	111	29	99	86
16 years and over	43 362	43 362	34 877	2 183	9 192	2 916	1 022	2 721	2 511
18 years and over	41 857	41 857	33 759	2 091	8 876	2 803	990	2 611	2 392
21 years and over	39 797	39 797	32 042	1 965	8 547	2 642	956	2 508	2 288
60 years and over	11 407	11 407	9 280	499	2 341	850	260	539	740
62 years and over	10 367	10 367	8 453	452	2 096	788	229	480	671
Median	34.2	34.2	33.9	34.1	36.5	33.8	37.7	32.6	36.7
Female	29 490	29 490	23 622	1 378	6 163	2 052	661	1 848	1 739
Under 5 years	1 933	1 933	1 587	66	394	132	36	123	103
5 to 9 years	2 166	2 166	1 668	93	414	145	49	154	149
10 to 14 years	2 138	2 138	1 616	95	441	158	60	132	134
15 to 19 years	1 788	1 788	1 349	108	336	134	37	110	136
20 to 24 years	1 799	1 799	1 556	90	261	132	20	120	56
25 to 34 years	4 600	4 600	3 759	216	967	309	85	335	219
35 to 44 years	3 961	3 961	3 102	206	983	256	106	271	261
45 to 54 years	2 944	2 944	2 265	151	689	184	94	232	174
55 to 64 years	2 792	2 792	2 237	135	659	167	80	142	169
65 to 74 years	2 572	2 572	2 114	130	538	180	44	125	156
75 to 84 years	2 047	2 047	1 724	67	351	172	36	89	132
85 years and over	750	750	645	21	130	83	14	15	50
3 and 4 years	760	760	622	34	147	50	12	46	47
16 years and over	22 877	22 877	18 480	1 103	4 839	1 584	505	1 412	1 326
18 years and over	22 154	22 154	17 959	1 060	4 690	1 537	493	1 355	1 263
21 years and over	21 102	21 102	17 080	996	4 527	1 459	476	1 310	1 207
60 years and over	6 779	6 779	5 620	280	1 351	524	130	307	420
62 years and over	6 257	6 257	5 196	257	1 234	500	115	278	385
Median	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.3	37.6	35.6	37.9	33.4	37.3
Male	27 245	27 245	21 687	1 396	5 696	1 783	695	1 778	1 638
Median age	32.7	32.7	32.2	32.7	35.2	32.2	37.5	31.9	36.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	56 735	56 735	45 309	2 774	11 859	3 835	1 356	3 626	3 377
In households	55 042	55 042	43 663	2 420	11 700	3 693	1 356	3 624	3 343
Householder	22 460	22 460	18 215	957	4 713	1 520	510	1 371	1 260
Family householder	15 738	15 738	12 391	709	3 551	1 002	418	1 088	954
Nonfamily householder	6 722	6 722	5 824	248	1 162	518	92	283	306
Living alone	6 044	6 044	5 202	232	1 038	454	81	247	291
Spouse	13 162	13 162	10 175	605	3 209	746	378	976	857
Child	16 468	16 468	12 693	738	3 379	1 118	418	1 132	1 108
Other relatives	1 454	1 454	1 255	71	194	167	22	67	66
Nonrelatives	1 498	1 498	1 325	49	205	142	28	78	52
Institutionalized persons	1 084	1 084	1 050	339	150	142	-	-	34
Other persons in group quarters	609	609	596	15	9	-	-	2	-
Persons per household	2.45	2.45	2.40	2.53	2.48	2.43	2.66	2.64	2.65
Persons per family	2.98	2.98	2.95	2.99	2.91	3.03	2.96	3.00	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	8 746	8 746	7 178	370	1 709	677	185	393	569
In households	8 252	8 252	6 711	359	1 561	549	185	393	542
Householder	5 862	5 862	4 794	245	1 039	408	122	271	377
Nonfamily householder	2 924	2 924	2 450	111	429	214	41	118	182
Living alone	2 867	2 867	2 398	108	419	206	41	117	181
Spouse	2 059	2 059	1 642	93	465	112	54	113	147
Other relatives	283	283	232	20	48	22	9	9	15
Nonrelatives	48	48	43	1	9	7	-	-	3
Institutionalized persons	490	490	463	11	145	128	-	-	27
Other persons in group quarters	4	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	15 738	15 738	12 391	709	3 551	1 002	418	1 088	954
With own children under 18 years	7 400	7 400	5 752	318	1 604	499	179	529	458
Number of own children under 18 years	13 829	13 829	10 645	587	2 866	919	351	963	935
Married-couple families	13 162	13 162	10 175	605	3 209	746	378	976	857
With own children under 18 years	5 811	5 811	4 397	259	1 386	343	154	459	398
Number of own children under 18 years	11 080	11 080	8 292	489	2 526	636	311	858	831
Female householder, no husband present	2 040	2 040	1 768	79	265	216	31	86	75
With own children under 18 years	1 281	1 281	1 097	42	173	136	21	52	51
Number of own children under 18 years	2 242	2 242	1 929	65	278	257	31	80	91
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	20 851	20 851	16 671	1 102	4 430	1 354	527	1 331	1 221
Never married	4 770	4 770	4 002	363	783	350	99	247	232
Now married, except separated	13 572	13 572	10 541	619	3 268	783	380	987	877
Separated	242	242	217	12	28	24	6	4	4
Widowed	551	551	462	21	84	44	11	23	29
Divorced	1 716	1 716	1 449	87	267	153	31	70	79
Females 15 years and over	23 253	23 253	18 751	1 124	4 914	1 617	516	1 439	1 353
Never married	3 537	3 537	2 912	262	605	241	54	205	189
Now married, except separated	13 540	13 540	10 500	619	3 270	778	382	991	882
Separated	374	374	334	21	32	45	4	15	10
Widowed	3 386	3 386	2 896	129	597	330	49	115	188
Divorced	2 416	2 416	2 109	93	410	223	27	113	84

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	5.2	11.9	19.5	2.6	15.5	11.2	3.9	7.7	63.1
Square miles	2.0	4.6	7.5	1.0	6.0	4.3	1.5	3.0	24.4
AGE									
All persons	4 386	1 964	11 859	3 408	7 258	3 814	5 640	5 010	312
Under 5 years	315	110	783	255	495	272	478	371	9
5 to 9 years	350	135	859	265	475	296	484	447	25
10 to 14 years	311	139	873	292	431	294	404	320	23
15 to 19 years	257	152	700	225	384	282	344	362	18
20 to 24 years	297	146	538	227	661	235	390	479	3
25 to 34 years	713	362	1 893	579	1 278	602	912	907	37
35 to 44 years	565	276	1 921	483	925	494	663	575	53
45 to 54 years	398	179	1 336	289	645	353	522	404	45
55 to 64 years	402	194	1 247	280	667	315	474	425	49
65 to 74 years	379	155	987	244	648	312	482	359	21
75 to 84 years	293	86	553	206	506	248	373	254	17
85 years and over	106	30	169	63	143	111	114	107	2
3 and 4 years	113	51	301	97	191	111	185	170	4
16 years and over	3 356	1 558	9 192	2 546	5 778	2 897	4 212	3 829	238
18 years and over	3 255	1 499	8 876	2 464	5 645	2 784	4 073	3 697	231
21 years and over	3 097	1 400	8 547	2 329	5 377	2 623	3 857	3 397	226
60 years and over	987	368	2 341	642	1 635	842	1 200	933	61
62 years and over	905	330	2 096	597	1 492	780	1 115	842	50
Median	34.4	33.0	36.5	32.6	34.1	33.7	32.9	30.6	40.3
Female									
Under 5 years	155	52	394	120	230	132	254	189	4
5 to 9 years	180	68	414	127	226	145	228	205	7
10 to 14 years	160	58	441	155	215	158	195	171	12
15 to 19 years	123	71	336	105	182	134	161	191	8
20 to 24 years	155	70	261	126	283	131	203	249	2
25 to 34 years	352	159	967	299	587	307	452	449	19
35 to 44 years	249	132	983	249	477	256	337	274	26
45 to 54 years	208	97	689	142	346	182	278	213	24
55 to 64 years	221	100	659	157	358	163	266	233	22
65 to 74 years	233	100	538	131	378	179	286	197	10
75 to 84 years	188	48	351	137	344	172	250	170	8
85 years and over	81	18	130	43	108	83	90	81	1
3 and 4 years	58	28	147	46	86	50	105	84	3
16 years and over	1 779	784	4 839	1 369	3 026	1 574	2 293	2 036	117
18 years and over	1 733	760	4 690	1 323	2 958	1 527	2 232	1 975	114
21 years and over	1 658	708	4 527	1 255	2 830	1 449	2 125	1 794	111
60 years and over	617	214	1 351	391	1 020	521	754	561	29
62 years and over	574	195	1 234	367	939	497	706	513	23
Median	35.8	35.7	37.6	33.6	37.7	35.5	35.2	31.9	41.2
Male									
Under 5 years	2 081	991	5 696	1 617	3 524	1 772	2 640	2 388	169
Median age	33.0	31.6	35.2	30.9	30.7	32.1	30.6	29.6	39.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 386	1 964	11 859	3 408	7 258	3 814	5 640	5 010	312
In households	4 269	1 621	11 700	3 408	6 807	3 672	5 610	4 606	312
Householder	1 857	671	4 713	1 400	2 993	1 511	2 409	1 885	119
Family householder	1 133	466	3 551	907	1 978	994	1 457	1 303	100
Nonfamily householder	724	205	1 162	493	1 015	517	952	582	16
Living alone	647	192	1 038	434	935	453	842	515	94
Spouse	854	380	3 209	721	1 705	738	1 017	1 009	94
Child	1 215	468	3 379	1 046	1 819	1 115	1 665	1 418	94
Other relatives	169	59	194	130	139	166	235	133	—
Nonrelatives	174	43	205	111	151	142	284	161	5
Institutionalized persons	70	339	150	—	141	142	29	179	—
Other persons in group quarters	47	4	9	—	310	—	1	225	—
Persons per household	2.30	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.27	2.43	2.33	2.44	2.62
Persons per family	2.98	2.95	2.91	3.09	2.85	3.03	3.00	2.96	2.88
Persons 65 years and over									
In households	778	271	1 709	513	1 297	671	969	720	40
Householder	739	260	1 561	513	1 275	543	953	617	40
Nonfamily householder	550	182	1 039	373	916	403	715	441	27
Living alone	324	91	429	196	491	213	410	216	9
Spouse	311	88	419	193	488	205	401	213	13
Other relatives	154	61	465	106	326	111	199	149	—
Nonrelatives	30	16	48	32	32	22	27	21	—
Institutionalized persons	5	1	9	2	1	7	12	6	—
Other persons in group quarters	38	11	145	—	22	128	16	103	—
Family type by presence of own children	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 133	466	3 551	907	1 978	994	1 457	1 303	100
With own children under 18 years	538	197	1 604	458	845	498	707	627	43
Number of own children under 18 years	1 014	376	2 866	868	1 538	918	1 380	1 208	79
Married-couple families	854	380	3 209	721	1 705	738	1 017	1 009	94
With own children under 18 years	371	147	1 386	345	691	342	443	432	38
Number of own children under 18 years	719	294	2 526	671	1 301	635	888	835	73
Female householder, no husband present	206	66	265	153	225	216	357	233	6
With own children under 18 years	131	35	173	97	129	136	217	151	5
Number of own children under 18 years	235	52	278	172	200	257	408	285	6
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 600	785	4 430	1 207	2 794	1 345	1 951	1 815	125
Never married	390	302	783	289	756	350	491	503	20
Now married, except separated	912	392	3 268	739	1 769	775	1 070	1 066	94
Separated	27	9	28	27	22	24	32	32	—
Widowed	62	13	84	49	59	43	80	53	5
Divorced	209	69	267	103	188	153	263	161	6
Females 15 years and over	1 810	795	4 914	1 389	3 063	1 607	2 323	2 057	120
Never married	257	209	605	232	494	239	344	423	13
Now married, except separated	904	391	3 270	746	1 745	770	1 080	1 045	94
Separated	56	15	32	37	29	45	66	47	1
Widowed	351	104	597	186	500	330	445	308	9
Divorced	242	76	410	188	295	223	388	234	3

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County—Can.		Remainder of Garfield County						
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	44.9	1.5	3.3	1.2	6.7	239.6	243.7	970.7	1 089.3
Square miles	17.3	.6	1.3	.5	2.6	92.5	94.1	374.8	420.6
AGE									
All persons	1 657	1	810	—	21	1 044	1 969	3 376	4 206
Under 5 years	123	—	36	—	1	62	139	192	264
5 to 9 years	128	—	52	—	—	86	174	292	359
10 to 14 years	115	—	76	—	1	98	177	319	416
15 to 19 years	86	—	71	—	—	63	144	266	298
20 to 24 years	134	—	39	—	2	35	84	104	185
25 to 34 years	353	—	108	—	2	137	316	408	666
35 to 44 years	227	—	140	—	—	158	289	531	582
45 to 54 years	165	—	111	—	3	149	298	364	452
55 to 64 years	117	—	78	—	6	111	164	332	418
65 to 74 years	103	—	66	—	4	73	121	284	341
75 to 84 years	88	1	27	—	1	53	52	212	171
85 years and over	18	—	6	—	1	19	11	72	54
3 and 4 years	42	—	14	—	—	25	57	86	103
16 years and over	1 270	1	625	—	19	784	1 451	2 510	3 096
18 years and over	1 234	1	592	—	19	759	1 377	2 391	2 960
21 years and over	1 188	1	565	—	19	730	1 320	2 287	2 834
60 years and over	270	1	131	—	8	199	269	739	781
62 years and over	245	1	122	—	8	179	235	670	700
Median	31.4	76.5	37.1	—	58.8	36.9	33.9	36.7	33.9
Female	848	1	405	—	10	518	1 000	1 738	2 197
Under 5 years	57	—	14	—	—	32	66	103	131
5 to 9 years	68	—	25	—	—	42	86	149	196
10 to 14 years	51	—	37	—	—	48	81	134	222
15 to 19 years	38	—	37	—	—	29	72	136	165
20 to 24 years	76	—	20	—	1	18	44	56	104
25 to 34 years	168	—	57	—	2	66	167	219	330
35 to 44 years	119	—	74	—	—	80	152	261	292
45 to 54 years	86	—	54	—	2	70	146	174	233
55 to 64 years	58	—	35	—	4	58	84	169	205
65 to 74 years	62	—	30	—	1	34	63	156	174
75 to 84 years	55	1	19	—	—	28	34	131	111
85 years and over	10	—	3	—	—	13	5	50	34
3 and 4 years	15	—	6	—	—	9	31	47	45
16 years and over	662	1	319	—	10	388	750	1 325	1 605
18 years and over	646	1	300	—	10	379	709	1 262	1 535
21 years and over	622	1	288	—	10	365	688	1 206	1 465
60 years and over	161	1	66	—	3	101	146	419	424
62 years and over	147	1	62	—	3	92	131	384	389
Median	32.6	76.5	37.5	—	55.0	36.9	34.3	37.3	33.6
Male	809	—	405	—	11	526	969	1 638	2 009
Median age	30.2	—	36.5	—	59.5	36.8	33.4	36.1	34.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 657	1	810	—	21	1 044	1 969	3 376	4 206
In households	1 657	1	799	—	21	1 044	1 967	3 342	4 206
Householder	656	1	286	—	9	391	715	1 259	1 585
Family householder	502	—	243	—	8	318	586	954	1 238
Nonfamily householder	154	1	43	—	1	73	129	305	347
Living alone	129	1	40	—	1	65	118	290	328
Spouse	448	—	225	—	8	284	528	857	1 085
Child	474	—	270	—	3	324	658	1 108	1 412
Other relatives	30	—	12	—	1	22	37	66	61
Nonrelatives	49	—	6	—	—	23	29	52	63
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	11	—	—	—	2	—	—
Persons per household	2.53	1.00	2.79	—	2.33	2.67	2.75	2.65	2.65
Persons per family	2.90	—	3.09	—	2.50	2.98	3.09	3.13	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	209	1	99	—	6	145	184	568	566
In households	209	1	99	—	6	145	184	541	566
Householder	147	1	63	—	5	95	124	376	405
Nonfamily householder	70	1	20	—	1	32	48	181	192
Living alone	70	1	20	—	1	32	47	180	189
Spouse	58	—	32	—	1	41	55	147	141
Other relatives	4	—	4	—	—	9	5	15	18
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	502	—	243	—	8	318	586	954	1 238
With own children under 18 years	235	—	121	—	1	136	294	458	638
Number of own children under 18 years	398	—	211	—	1	272	565	935	1 200
Married-couple families	448	—	225	—	8	284	528	857	1 085
With own children under 18 years	202	—	112	—	1	116	257	398	530
Number of own children under 18 years	350	—	195	—	1	238	508	831	1 015
Female householder, no husband present	41	—	13	—	—	25	45	75	114
With own children under 18 years	23	—	7	—	—	16	29	51	81
Number of own children under 18 years	36	—	13	—	—	25	44	91	140
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	619	—	317	—	9	402	712	1 221	1 519
Never married	118	—	61	—	—	79	129	232	267
Now married, except separated	456	—	227	—	8	286	531	877	1 102
Separated	1	—	3	—	—	6	3	4	9
Widowed	14	—	8	—	1	6	9	29	36
Divorced	30	—	18	—	—	25	40	79	105
Females 15 years and over	672	1	329	—	10	396	767	1 352	1 648
Never married	96	—	53	—	2	41	109	189	231
Now married, except separated	455	—	228	—	8	288	536	882	1 098
Separated	6	—	6	—	—	3	9	10	12
Widowed	65	1	25	—	—	40	50	187	188
Divorced	50	—	17	—	—	24	63	84	119

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gorfield County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Gorfield County		Enid city, Gorfield County					
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
AGE										
All persons	52 403	52 403	41 241	11 336	3 106	11 336	6 705	3 085	4 882	4 328
Under 5 years	3 446	3 446	2 776	726	202	726	445	201	391	299
5 to 9 years	3 986	3 986	3 057	816	230	816	421	230	399	382
10 to 14 years	3 867	3 867	2 804	819	218	819	371	217	333	270
15 to 19 years	3 254	3 254	2 432	642	215	642	335	215	281	302
20 to 24 years	3 094	3 094	2 658	501	186	501	580	184	318	355
25 to 34 years	8 444	8 444	6 853	1 811	490	1 811	1 161	488	766	745
35 to 44 years	7 365	7 365	5 698	1 825	425	1 825	850	425	584	502
45 to 54 years	5 416	5 416	4 069	1 283	302	1 283	610	299	474	374
55 to 64 years	5 046	5 046	3 961	1 222	260	1 222	637	254	426	399
65 to 74 years	4 421	4 421	3 544	976	256	976	637	252	446	349
75 to 84 years	3 067	3 067	2 552	547	219	547	504	218	354	249
85 years and over	997	997	837	168	103	168	138	102	110	104
3 and 4 years	1 368	1 368	1 092	280	81	280	169	81	151	139
16 years and over	40 430	40 430	32 125	8 835	2 409	8 835	5 397	2 390	3 715	3 340
18 years and over	39 090	39 090	31 162	8 547	2 323	8 547	5 283	2 304	3 603	3 235
21 years and over	37 276	37 276	29 683	8 246	2 201	8 246	5 051	2 182	3 419	2 980
60 years and over	11 046	11 046	8 943	2 313	719	2 313	1 609	711	1 127	900
62 years and over	10 043	10 043	8 152	2 071	667	2 071	1 472	659	1 047	817
Median	35.1	35.1	35.1	37.0	35.2	37.0	35.4	35.1	34.3	32.4
Female	27 288	27 288	21 556	5 894	1 655	5 894	3 463	1 645	2 630	2 285
Under 5 years	1 692	1 692	1 353	371	87	371	200	87	210	152
5 to 9 years	1 938	1 938	1 455	391	112	391	194	112	190	173
10 to 14 years	1 914	1 914	1 404	411	114	411	188	114	165	136
15 to 19 years	1 590	1 590	1 161	305	106	305	160	106	128	158
20 to 24 years	1 586	1 586	1 351	249	106	249	244	105	169	195
25 to 34 years	4 202	4 202	3 390	921	243	921	537	241	387	379
35 to 44 years	3 706	3 706	2 863	933	222	933	440	222	302	240
45 to 54 years	2 795	2 795	2 131	662	159	662	327	157	257	198
55 to 64 years	2 652	2 652	2 113	644	129	644	350	125	234	218
65 to 74 years	2 487	2 487	2 035	531	151	531	374	150	264	191
75 to 84 years	1 996	1 996	1 673	347	151	347	343	151	237	166
85 years and over	730	730	627	129	75	129	106	75	87	79
3 and 4 years	659	659	523	139	33	139	71	33	87	67
16 years and over	21 404	21 404	17 107	4 655	1 314	4 655	2 847	1 304	2 043	1 807
18 years and over	20 755	20 755	16 655	4 517	1 273	4 517	2 790	1 263	1 993	1 759
21 years and over	19 831	19 831	15 901	4 368	1 216	4 368	2 678	1 206	1 907	1 604
60 years and over	6 564	6 564	5 419	1 333	445	1 333	1 008	442	708	542
62 years and over	6 063	6 063	5 016	1 217	427	1 217	931	424	663	498
Median	36.8	36.8	37.1	37.9	37.6	37.9	39.4	37.6	37.0	33.6
Male	25 115	25 115	19 685	5 442	1 451	5 442	3 242	1 440	2 252	2 043
Median age	33.6	33.6	33.2	35.6	33.1	35.6	31.5	33.0	32.3	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	52 403	52 403	41 241	11 336	3 106	11 336	6 705	3 085	4 882	4 328
In households	50 976	50 976	39 859	11 179	2 970	11 179	6 308	2 949	4 856	4 043
Householder	21 092	21 092	16 928	4 551	1 237	4 551	2 835	1 228	2 139	1 687
Family householder	14 788	14 788	11 507	3 422	825	3 422	1 851	817	1 284	1 172
Nonfamily householder	6 304	6 304	5 421	1 129	412	1 129	984	411	855	515
Living alone	5 700	5 700	4 871	1 009	360	1 009	911	359	766	464
Spouse	12 534	12 534	9 613	3 097	662	3 097	1 605	654	934	929
Child	14 922	14 922	11 245	3 168	889	3 168	1 622	886	1 393	1 195
Other relatives	1 145	1 145	952	168	89	168	117	88	155	103
Nonrelatives	1 283	1 283	1 121	195	93	195	129	93	235	129
Institutionalized persons	947	947	913	148	136	148	128	136	25	136
Other persons in group quarters	480	480	469	9	—	9	269	—	1	149
Persons per household	2.43	2.43	2.36	2.47	2.40	2.47	2.23	2.40	2.26	2.40
Persons per family	2.95	2.95	2.91	2.89	2.99	2.89	2.81	2.99	2.92	2.90
Persons 65 years and over	8 485	8 485	6 933	1 691	578	1 691	1 279	572	910	702
In households	8 008	8 008	6 483	1 545	453	1 545	1 259	447	895	605
Householder	5 681	5 681	4 626	1 030	329	1 030	906	324	670	434
Nonfamily householder	2 831	2 831	2 361	426	169	426	490	168	381	214
Living alone	2 777	2 777	2 312	416	162	416	487	161	374	211
Spouse	2 020	2 020	1 606	461	100	461	321	99	192	145
Other relatives	263	263	212	45	19	45	31	19	22	21
Nonrelatives	44	44	39	9	5	9	1	5	11	5
Institutionalized persons	473	473	446	143	125	143	20	125	15	97
Other persons in group quarters	4	4	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	14 788	14 788	11 507	3 422	825	3 422	1 851	817	1 284	1 172
With own children under 18 years	6 796	6 796	5 193	1 520	407	1 520	760	406	594	534
Number of own children under 18 years	12 502	12 502	9 403	2 691	728	2 691	1 362	727	1 145	1 015
Married-couple families	12 537	12 537	9 604	3 105	653	3 105	1 599	645	917	824
With own children under 18 years	5 426	5 426	4 047	1 323	304	1 323	623	303	373	374
Number of own children under 18 years	10 237	10 237	7 517	2 391	553	2 391	1 162	552	748	727
Female householder, no husband present	1 789	1 789	1 525	245	147	245	210	147	304	192
With own children under 18 years	1 104	1 104	926	156	90	156	116	90	185	121
Number of own children under 18 years	1 841	1 841	1 541	241	160	241	175	160	335	212
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	19 360	19 360	15 260	4 254	1 114	4 254	2 587	1 105	1 694	1 553
Never married	4 164	4 164	3 412	728	260	728	681	260	392	370
Now married, except separated	12 886	12 886	9 910	3 156	682	3 156	1 655	674	959	964
Separated	198	198	174	26	14	26	18	14	40	21
Widowed	519	519	431	84	37	84	59	36	67	52
Divorced	1 593	1 593	1 333	260	121	260	174	121	236	146
Females 15 years and over	21 744	21 744	17 344	4 721	1 342	4 721	2 881	1 332	2 065	1 824
Never married	3 092	3 092	2 481	557	172	557	442	170	262	330
Now married, except separated	12 865	12 865	9 893	3 154	690	3 154	1 635	682	987	953
Separated	313	313	276	30	29	30	27	29	58	34
Widowed	3 249	3 249	2 764	584	278	584	495	278	415	294
Divorced	2 225	2 225	1 930	396	173	396	282	173	343	213

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Garfield County	Enid city, Garfield County
		Total	Enid city	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons	2 020	2 020	1 996	531	531
Under 5 years	206	206	205	52	52
5 to 9 years	205	205	198	46	46
10 to 14 years	203	203	202	60	60
15 to 19 years	176	176	175	39	39
20 to 24 years	198	198	195	28	28
25 to 34 years	383	383	381	84	84
35 to 44 years	231	231	229	49	49
45 to 54 years	141	141	138	41	41
55 to 64 years	112	112	111	46	46
65 to 74 years	94	94	92	51	51
75 to 84 years	53	53	53	27	27
85 years and over	18	18	17	8	8
3 and 4 years	78	78	78	23	23
16 years and over	1 376	1 376	1 361	370	370
18 years and over	1 312	1 312	1 298	355	355
21 years and over	1 199	1 199	1 185	331	331
60 years and over	219	219	215	112	112
62 years and over	196	196	192	102	102
Median	25.6	25.6	25.7	30.3	30.3
Female	1 024	1 024	1 010	298	298
Under 5 years	113	113	112	33	33
5 to 9 years	104	104	101	25	25
10 to 14 years	100	100	99	32	32
15 to 19 years	79	79	78	16	16
20 to 24 years	88	88	87	14	14
25 to 34 years	189	189	187	51	51
35 to 44 years	109	109	109	24	24
45 to 54 years	70	70	68	20	20
55 to 64 years	73	73	72	31	31
65 to 74 years	51	51	49	26	26
75 to 84 years	35	35	35	19	19
85 years and over	13	13	13	7	7
3 and 4 years	42	42	42	11	11
16 years and over	696	696	687	207	207
18 years and over	669	669	661	204	204
21 years and over	611	611	603	190	190
60 years and over	136	136	133	70	70
62 years and over	120	120	117	64	64
Median	26.3	26.3	26.3	30.7	30.7
Male	996	996	986	233	233
Median age	24.7	24.7	24.8	29.1	29.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 020	2 020	1 996	531	531
In households	1 867	1 867	1 844	527	527
Householder	693	693	684	217	217
Family householder	471	471	464	133	133
Nonfamily householder	222	222	220	84	84
Living alone	186	186	185	75	75
Spouse	216	216	213	54	54
Child	690	690	683	168	168
Other relatives	157	157	156	53	53
Nonrelatives	111	111	108	35	35
Institutionalized persons	97	97	97	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	56	56	55	-	-
Persons per household	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.49	2.49
Persons per family	3.30	3.30	3.31	3.13	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	165	165	162	86	86
In households	155	155	152	84	84
Householder	123	123	121	70	70
Nonfamily householder	69	69	69	42	42
Living alone	67	67	67	41	41
Spouse	24	24	23	11	11
Other relatives	6	6	6	2	2
Nonrelatives	2	2	2	1	1
Institutionalized persons	10	10	10	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	471	471	464	133	133
With own children under 18 years	287	287	283	68	68
Number of own children under 18 years	576	576	570	134	134
Married-couple families	240	240	236	58	58
With own children under 18 years	137	137	135	19	19
Number of own children under 18 years	253	253	251	37	37
Female householder, no husband present	188	188	185	61	61
With own children under 18 years	129	129	127	42	42
Number of own children under 18 years	281	281	277	88	88
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	699	699	693	165	165
Never married	314	314	313	65	65
Now married, except separated	268	268	263	62	62
Separated	32	32	32	8	8
Widowed	22	22	22	6	6
Divorced	63	63	63	24	24
Females 15 years and over	707	707	698	208	208
Never married	229	229	227	51	51
Now married, except separated	240	240	237	59	59
Separated	46	46	46	14	14
Widowed	85	85	83	43	43
Divorced	107	107	105	41	41

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County		
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city
AGE			
All persons	1 234	1 234	1 054
Under 5 years.....	132	132	112
5 to 9 years.....	139	139	120
10 to 14 years.....	148	148	131
15 to 19 years.....	110	110	98
20 to 24 years.....	91	91	84
25 to 34 years.....	207	207	174
35 to 44 years.....	166	166	146
45 to 54 years.....	96	96	73
55 to 64 years.....	69	69	53
65 to 74 years.....	52	52	42
75 to 84 years.....	16	16	15
85 years and over	8	8	6
3 and 4 years	47	47	39
16 years and over	795	795	672
18 years and over	744	744	627
21 years and over	681	681	569
60 years and over	103	103	85
62 years and over	95	95	77
Median	24.8	24.8	23.6
Female	651	651	560
Under 5 years.....	67	67	61
5 to 9 years.....	68	68	59
10 to 14 years.....	79	79	72
15 to 19 years.....	66	66	58
20 to 24 years.....	53	53	47
25 to 34 years.....	110	110	89
35 to 44 years.....	76	76	68
45 to 54 years.....	50	50	39
55 to 64 years.....	35	35	26
65 to 74 years.....	29	29	25
75 to 84 years.....	12	12	12
85 years and over	6	6	4
3 and 4 years	24	24	22
16 years and over	425	425	357
18 years and over	398	398	334
21 years and over	359	359	298
60 years and over	59	59	49
62 years and over	57	57	47
Median	24.1	24.1	22.9
Male	583	583	494
Median age	25.4	25.4	24.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 234	1 234	1 054
In households	1 197	1 197	1 017
Householder	371	371	312
Family householder	276	276	227
Nonfamily householder	95	95	85
Living alone	85	85	75
Spouse	211	211	166
Child	511	511	442
Other relatives	63	63	59
Nonrelatives	41	41	38
Institutionalized persons	29	29	29
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	8
Persons per household	2.92	2.92	2.89
Persons per family	3.45	3.45	3.47
Persons 65 years and over	76	76	63
In households	73	73	60
Householder	51	51	40
Nonfamily householder	22	22	18
Living alone	22	22	18
Spouse	12	12	10
Other relatives	8	8	8
Nonrelatives	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons	3	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	276	276	227
With own children under 18 years.....	175	175	144
Number of own children under 18 years	442	442	382
Married-couple families	219	219	176
With own children under 18 years.....	133	133	107
Number of own children under 18 years	343	343	290
Female householder, no husband present	41	41	38
With own children under 18 years.....	29	29	27
Number of own children under 18 years	73	73	69
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	378	378	323
Never married	103	103	97
Now married, except separated	224	224	182
Separated	7	7	6
Widowed	4	4	3
Divorced	40	40	35
Females 15 years and over	437	437	368
Never married	107	107	98
Now married, except separated	222	222	175
Separated	9	9	6
Widowed	39	39	36
Divorced	60	60	53

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	Enid city
AGE			
All persons	587	587	570
Under 5 years	54	54	54
5 to 9 years	36	36	36
10 to 14 years	45	45	44
15 to 19 years	75	75	73
20 to 24 years	104	104	103
25 to 34 years	128	128	126
35 to 44 years	73	73	68
45 to 54 years	37	37	35
55 to 64 years	26	26	22
65 to 74 years	8	8	8
75 to 84 years	1	1	1
85 years and over	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	27	27	27
16 years and over	440	440	424
18 years and over	404	404	389
21 years and over	358	358	344
60 years and over	19	19	17
62 years and over	15	15	14
Median	24.4	24.4	24.2
Female	309	309	297
Under 5 years	30	30	30
5 to 9 years	21	21	21
10 to 14 years	24	24	24
15 to 19 years	35	35	35
20 to 24 years	50	50	49
25 to 34 years	60	60	58
35 to 44 years	48	48	43
45 to 54 years	18	18	17
55 to 64 years	19	19	16
65 to 74 years	4	4	4
75 to 84 years	—	—	—
85 years and over	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	16	16	16
16 years and over	226	226	214
18 years and over	211	211	199
21 years and over	189	189	177
60 years and over	12	12	11
62 years and over	9	9	8
Median	24.6	24.6	24.3
Male	278	278	273
Median age	24.2	24.2	24.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	587	587	570
In households	531	531	514
Householder	153	153	152
Family householder	86	86	86
Nonfamily householder	67	67	66
Living alone	50	50	49
Spouse	119	119	110
Child	166	166	162
Other relatives	58	58	57
Nonrelatives	35	35	33
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	55	55	55
Persons per household	2.74	2.74	2.75
Persons per family	3.81	3.81	3.81
Persons 65 years and over	9	9	9
In households	9	9	9
Householder	3	3	3
Nonfamily householder	1	1	1
Living alone	—	—	—
Spouse	1	1	1
Other relatives	5	5	5
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	86	86	86
With own children under 18 years	60	60	60
Number of own children under 18 years	147	147	145
Married-couple families	69	69	69
With own children under 18 years	48	48	48
Number of own children under 18 years	122	122	121
Female householder, no husband present	12	12	12
With own children under 18 years	10	10	10
Number of own children under 18 years	17	17	16
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	218	218	214
Never married	127	127	124
Now married, except separated	82	82	82
Separated	1	1	1
Widowed	3	3	3
Divorced	5	5	4
Females 15 years and over	234	234	222
Never married	82	82	80
Now married, except separated	130	130	121
Separated	1	1	1
Widowed	6	6	6
Divorced	15	15	14

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County		
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city
AGE			
All persons	1 086	1 086	961
Under 5 years	154	154	145
5 to 9 years	144	144	118
10 to 14 years	90	90	72
15 to 19 years	73	73	64
20 to 24 years	110	110	103
25 to 34 years	220	220	197
35 to 44 years	108	108	95
45 to 54 years	71	71	63
55 to 64 years	53	53	47
65 to 74 years	31	31	27
75 to 84 years	27	27	25
85 years and over	5	5	5
3 and 4 years	72	72	68
16 years and over	684	684	617
18 years and over	658	658	594
21 years and over	612	612	551
60 years and over	87	87	79
62 years and over	80	80	73
Median	24.0	24.0	24.2
Female	548	548	487
Under 5 years	72	72	71
5 to 9 years	79	79	65
10 to 14 years	53	53	44
15 to 19 years	37	37	34
20 to 24 years	45	45	42
25 to 34 years	99	99	86
35 to 44 years	52	52	47
45 to 54 years	39	39	34
55 to 64 years	31	31	27
65 to 74 years	17	17	14
75 to 84 years	21	21	20
85 years and over	3	3	3
3 and 4 years	34	34	33
16 years and over	336	336	301
18 years and over	324	324	290
21 years and over	303	303	270
60 years and over	54	54	49
62 years and over	51	51	46
Median	23.5	23.5	23.4
Male	538	538	474
Median age	24.3	24.3	24.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 086	1 086	961
In households	1 062	1 062	938
Householder	322	322	292
Family householder	232	232	208
Nonfamily householder	90	90	84
Living alone	75	75	70
Spouse	201	201	174
Child	421	421	363
Other relatives	61	61	59
Nonrelatives	57	57	50
Institutionalized persons	11	11	11
Other persons in group quarters	13	13	12
Persons per household	2.90	2.90	2.87
Persons per family	3.47	3.47	3.44
Persons 65 years and over	63	63	57
In households	59	59	53
Householder	46	46	42
Nonfamily householder	28	28	25
Living alone	28	28	25
Spouse	8	8	6
Other relatives	5	5	5
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	4	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	232	232	208
With own children under 18 years	147	147	127
Number of own children under 18 years	378	378	322
Married-couple families	189	189	168
With own children under 18 years	117	117	100
Number of own children under 18 years	290	290	243
Female householder, no husband present	29	29	27
With own children under 18 years	22	22	20
Number of own children under 18 years	74	74	67
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	354	354	319
Never married	104	104	93
Now married, except separated	209	209	186
Separated	7	7	7
Widowed	6	6	6
Divorced	28	28	27
Females 15 years and over	344	344	307
Never married	63	63	58
Now married, except separated	200	200	173
Separated	8	8	8
Widowed	37	37	35
Divorced	36	36	33

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County		
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city
AGE			
All persons	51 906	51 906	40 827
Under 5 years.....	3 387	3 387	2 723
5 to 9 years.....	3 918	3 918	3 007
10 to 14 years.....	3 823	3 823	2 773
15 to 19 years.....	3 220	3 220	2 404
20 to 24 years.....	3 064	3 064	2 633
25 to 34 years.....	8 348	8 348	6 770
35 to 44 years.....	7 314	7 314	5 654
45 to 54 years.....	5 377	5 377	4 036
55 to 64 years.....	5 021	5 021	3 939
65 to 74 years.....	4 394	4 394	3 521
75 to 84 years.....	3 045	3 045	2 532
85 years and over	995	995	835
3 and 4 years	1 336	1 336	1 063
16 years and over	40 112	40 112	31 849
18 years and over	38 783	38 783	30 895
21 years and over	36 989	36 989	29 434
60 years and over	10 981	10 981	8 886
62 years and over	9 983	9 983	8 099
Median	35.2	35.2	35.2
Female	27 010	27 010	21 320
Under 5 years.....	1 669	1 669	1 331
5 to 9 years.....	1 899	1 899	1 427
10 to 14 years.....	1 889	1 889	1 384
15 to 19 years.....	1 573	1 573	1 146
20 to 24 years.....	1 568	1 568	1 336
25 to 34 years.....	4 147	4 147	3 344
35 to 44 years.....	3 679	3 679	2 838
45 to 54 years.....	2 772	2 772	2 112
55 to 64 years.....	2 636	2 636	2 098
65 to 74 years.....	2 471	2 471	2 022
75 to 84 years.....	1 979	1 979	1 657
85 years and over	728	728	625
3 and 4 years	649	649	514
16 years and over	21 216	21 216	16 943
18 years and over	20 573	20 573	16 496
21 years and over	19 660	19 660	15 752
60 years and over	6 519	6 519	5 379
62 years and over	6 021	6 021	4 979
Median	36.9	36.9	37.2
Male	24 896	24 896	19 507
Median age	33.7	33.7	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	51 906	51 906	40 827
In households	50 483	50 483	39 449
Householder	20 944	20 944	16 798
Family householder	14 696	14 696	11 429
Nonfamily householder	6 248	6 248	5 369
Living alone	5 649	5 649	4 824
Spouse	12 430	12 430	9 526
Child	14 724	14 724	11 088
Other relatives	1 124	1 124	933
Nonrelatives	1 261	1 261	1 104
Institutionalized persons	946	946	912
Other persons in group quarters	477	477	466
Persons per household	2.42	2.42	2.36
Persons per family	2.94	2.94	2.91
Persons 65 years and over	8 434	8 434	6 888
In households	7 957	7 957	6 438
Householder	5 640	5 640	4 589
Nonfamily householder	2 804	2 804	2 337
Living alone	2 750	2 750	2 288
Spouse	2 014	2 014	1 602
Other relatives	259	259	208
Nonrelatives	44	44	39
Institutionalized persons	473	473	446
Other persons in group quarters	4	4	4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	14 696	14 696	11 429
With own children under 18 years.....	6 747	6 747	5 154
Number of own children under 18 years	12 330	12 330	9 270
Married-couple families	12 462	12 462	9 543
With own children under 18 years.....	5 387	5 387	4 018
Number of own children under 18 years	10 104	10 104	7 419
Female householder, no husband present	1 775	1 775	1 511
With own children under 18 years.....	1 095	1 095	917
Number of own children under 18 years	1 807	1 807	1 510
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	19 225	19 225	15 146
Never married.....	4 125	4 125	3 380
Now married, except separated	12 808	12 808	9 846
Separated	196	196	172
Widowed	516	516	428
Divorced	1 580	1 580	1 320
Females 15 years and over	21 553	21 553	17 178
Never married.....	3 059	3 059	2 452
Now married, except separated	12 762	12 762	9 808
Separated	310	310	273
Widowed	3 221	3 221	2 738
Divorced	2 201	2 201	1 907

10 ENID, OK MSA

10 ENID, OK MSA

10 ENID, OK MSA

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County—Con.											Remainder of Garfield County				
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12			
RACE																
All persons	3 814	5 640	5 010	312	1 657	1	810	—	21	1 044	1 969	3 376	4 206			
White	3 085	4 882	4 328	309	1 571	1	784	—	21	1 025	1 935	3 316	4 081			
Black	531	393	288	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	20			
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	96	197	167	3	23	—	19	—	—	16	16	52	77			
American Indian	95	191	167	3	23	—	19	—	—	16	16	52	77			
Eskimo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Aleut	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Asian or Pacific Islander	66	66	141	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	8			
Asian	34	48	131	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	8			
Chinese	5	4	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Filipino	—	2	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Japanese	—	6	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3			
Asian Indian	2	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2			
Korean	5	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—			
Vietnamese	14	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Laotian	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Thai	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—			
Other Asian	4	6	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pacific Islander	32	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—			
Hawaiian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Pacific Islander	31	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other race	36	102	86	—	3	—	7	—	—	3	10	3	20			
HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	3 814	5 640	5 010	312	1 657	1	810	—	21	1 044	1 969	3 376	4 206			
Hispanic origin (of any race)	107	150	141	1	15	—	16	—	—	6	16	23	64			
Mexican	95	123	94	1	12	—	16	—	—	4	6	22	48			
Puerto Rican	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cuban	—	26	42	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	16			
Other Hispanic	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	3 707	5 490	4 869	311	1 642	1	794	—	21	1 038	1 953	3 353	4 142			
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	3 814	5 640	5 010	312	1 657	1	810	—	21	1 044	1 969	3 376	4 206			
White	3 085	4 882	4 328	309	1 571	1	784	—	21	1 025	1 935	3 316	4 081			
Hispanic origin	47	43	43	1	8	—	9	—	—	3	8	20	43			
Not of Hispanic origin	3 038	4 839	4 285	308	1 563	1	775	—	21	1 022	1 927	3 296	4 038			
Black	531	393	288	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	20			
Hispanic origin	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	524	393	284	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	20			
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	96	197	167	3	23	—	19	—	—	16	16	52	77			
Hispanic origin	13	11	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
Not of Hispanic origin	83	186	162	3	19	—	19	—	—	16	16	52	76			
Asian or Pacific Islander	66	66	141	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	8			
Hispanic origin	4	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not of Hispanic origin	62	63	135	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8			
Other race	36	102	86	—	3	—	7	—	—	3	10	3	20			
Hispanic origin	36	93	83	—	3	—	7	—	—	3	8	3	20			
Not of Hispanic origin	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—			

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Garfield County					
		Total	Enid city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
All housing units.....	26 502	26 502	21 680	1 109	5 045	1 947	573	1 502	1 461
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units	22 460	22 460	18 215	957	4 713	1 520	510	1 371	1 260
Percent of occupied housing units	15 522	15 522	11 955	769	3 558	973	450	1 077	1 050
White	69.1	69.1	65.6	80.4	75.5	64.0	88.2	78.6	83.3
Black	14 923	14 923	11 416	754	3 469	819	446	1 060	1 036
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	279	279	270	1	26	123	—	7	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	204	204	160	12	36	16	4	8	11
Other race	56	56	55	—	23	8	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	60	60	54	2	4	7	—	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	162	162	141	4	28	22	2	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units	14 835	14 835	11 343	752	3 450	807	444	1 055	1 030
White	6 938	6 938	6 260	188	1 155	547	60	294	210
Black	6 169	6 169	5 512	177	1 082	418	56	281	203
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	414	414	414	2	39	94	—	9	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	167	167	152	5	18	18	3	1	7
Other race	97	97	97	2	8	9	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	91	91	85	2	8	8	1	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	160	160	151	2	20	11	2	1	—
Hispanic origin	6 109	6 109	5 455	177	1 071	416	55	281	203
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	4 042	4 042	3 465	152	332	427	63	131	201
For sale only	686	686	555	22	91	72	32	30	32
For rent	1 481	1 481	1 327	27	144	179	9	6	72
Rented or sold, not occupied	355	355	306	43	5	18	3	7	25
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	42	42	22	—	5	1	6	—	4
For migrant workers	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1 476	1 476	1 254	60	87	157	13	87	68
Boarded up	134	134	123	5	—	38	1	1	3
ROOMS									
1 room	171	171	167	5	13	4	1	3	1
2 rooms	438	438	412	11	31	30	1	33	7
3 rooms	1 834	1 834	1 710	50	185	191	12	70	40
4 rooms	5 332	5 332	4 609	225	597	511	66	209	224
5 rooms	8 742	8 742	6 971	439	1 592	701	165	569	509
6 rooms	5 859	5 859	4 667	252	1 500	368	183	343	356
7 rooms	2 415	2 415	1 803	82	648	100	44	154	188
8 or more rooms	1 711	1 711	1 341	45	479	42	101	121	136
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.8	5.4	5.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.4	4.8	5.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	21 316	21 316	17 170	897	4 208	1 584	494	1 200	1 303
1, attached	658	658	638	3	119	48	—	72	7
2	874	874	848	11	48	81	—	33	4
3 or 4	698	698	682	—	132	85	—	18	3
5 to 9	553	553	532	—	252	47	—	1	—
10 to 19	387	387	385	—	52	13	—	—	1
20 to 49	592	592	592	—	30	38	—	51	—
50 or more	210	210	210	—	59	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1 050	1 050	492	193	127	37	77	120	133
Other	164	164	131	5	18	14	2	7	10
Occupied housing units	22 460	22 460	18 215	957	4 713	1 520	510	1 371	1 260
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	6 044	6 044	5 202	232	1 038	454	81	247	291
2 persons	7 902	7 902	6 405	327	1 834	483	211	517	439
3 persons	3 523	3 523	2 806	183	761	245	87	239	176
4 persons	3 132	3 132	2 394	135	767	209	83	247	202
5 persons	1 302	1 302	983	47	262	88	33	91	104
6 or more persons	557	557	425	33	51	41	15	30	48
Median, occupied housing units	2.16	2.16	2.11	2.25	2.22	2.13	2.32	2.35	2.27
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.16	2.16	2.11	2.22	2.25	2.11	2.30	2.37	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.15	2.15	2.10	2.55	2.09	2.20	2.57	2.24	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	21 972	21 972	17 802	931	4 662	1 480	503	1 353	1 232
1.01 to 1.50	374	374	310	23	40	30	6	15	21
1.51 or more	114	114	103	3	11	10	1	3	7
Mean .....	.46	.46	.45	.48	.43	.48	.46	.48	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 080	13 080	10 759	572	3 284	875	231	769	684
Less than \$20,000	3 072	3 072	2 543	113	64	281	28	56	228
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 835	3 835	3 075	177	446	387	61	217	195
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 012	3 012	2 485	190	1 107	155	56	244	112
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1 629	1 629	1 325	64	738	43	57	147	74
\$80,000 to \$99,999	735	735	616	16	415	6	21	56	41
\$100,000 to \$149,999	523	523	457	3	328	—	—	35	26
\$150,000 to \$199,999	185	185	176	9	127	—	1	13	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	46	46	42	—	29	—	—	1	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	29	29	26	—	19	—	1	—	2
\$300,000 or more	14	14	14	—	11	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	38 000	38 000	38 400	39 600	60 500	27 900	49 500	45 400	31 100
Mean (dollars)	45 700	45 700	46 400	40 900	71 700	30 200	51 800	53 800	40 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6 635	6 635	6 109	184	1 132	533	38	261	157
Median contract rent (dollars)	238	238	243	211	341	219	187	379	166
Mean contract rent (dollars)	262	262	266	237	377	234	236	369	194
With meals included in rent	29	29	28	—	19	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	620	620	611	—	738	263	—	387	—
No meals included in rent	6 071	6 071	5 655	164	1 072	500	30	240	112
No cash rent	535	535	426	20	41	32	8	20	45

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units	2 504	804	5 045	1 719	3 350	1 937	3 210	2 276	129
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 857	671	4 713	1 400	2 993	1 511	2 409	1 885	119
Owner-occupied housing units	1 135	516	3 558	869	1 743	965	1 448	1 170	105
Percent of occupied housing units	61.1	76.9	75.5	62.1	58.2	63.9	60.1	62.1	88.2
White	1 096	506	3 469	841	1 702	811	1 336	1 115	104
Black	9	1	26	9	11	123	63	22	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	8	36	10	18	16	32	18	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	—	23	3	6	8	6	5	—
Other race	8	1	4	6	6	7	11	10	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	18	3	28	14	11	22	17	21	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 087	504	3 450	833	1 698	799	1 330	1 107	103
Renter-occupied housing units	722	155	1 555	531	1 250	546	961	715	14
Renter-occupied housing units	656	145	1 082	492	1 133	417	803	572	13
White	34	2	39	23	64	94	90	59	—
Black	17	4	18	7	29	18	31	26	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	2	8	4	10	9	10	46	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	2	8	5	14	8	27	12	—
Other race	21	2	20	11	34	11	33	19	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	646	145	1 071	487	1 113	415	797	569	13
White, not of Hispanic origin									
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	647	133	332	319	357	426	801	391	10
For sale only	80	15	91	63	49	72	114	53	6
For rent	191	25	144	110	219	179	335	118	3
Rented or sold, not occupied	105	40	5	16	35	18	38	45	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	—	5	2	8	1	4	1	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	270	53	87	128	45	156	310	174	1
Boarded up	23	5	—	10	6	38	30	11	—
ROOMS									
1 room	17	5	13	8	50	4	33	35	—
2 rooms	73	11	31	31	85	30	66	57	—
3 rooms	354	46	185	123	256	191	339	157	3
4 rooms	644	187	597	351	624	511	985	588	19
5 rooms	766	322	1 592	475	1 004	699	1 042	784	31
6 rooms	393	158	1 500	343	777	364	520	410	44
7 rooms	146	45	648	206	307	99	138	138	21
8 or more rooms	111	30	479	182	247	39	87	107	11
Median, all housing units	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.8
Median, all housing units	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 975	631	4 208	1 483	2 211	1 574	2 595	1 862	117
1, attached	57	2	119	40	192	48	53	57	—
2	165	10	48	103	114	81	185	110	—
3 or 4	145	—	132	11	112	85	131	51	—
5 to 9	66	—	252	13	75	47	34	44	—
10 to 19	9	—	52	22	107	13	131	51	—
20 to 49	60	—	30	35	307	38	36	35	—
50 or more	—	—	59	—	151	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	6	158	127	1	67	37	16	48	12
Other	21	3	18	11	14	14	29	18	—
Occupied housing units	1 857	671	4 713	1 400	2 993	1 511	2 409	1 885	119
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	647	192	1 038	434	935	453	842	515	16
2 persons	602	234	1 834	449	1 109	477	750	648	51
3 persons	260	111	761	206	416	244	334	321	26
4 persons	194	78	767	172	340	209	270	238	17
5 persons	98	29	262	92	134	87	132	110	7
6 or more persons	56	27	51	47	59	41	81	53	2
Median, occupied housing units	1.97	2.11	2.22	2.09	2.01	2.13	1.98	2.16	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.95	2.07	2.25	2.04	2.05	2.11	1.93	2.10	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.02	2.41	2.09	2.20	1.90	2.20	2.10	2.30	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 802	647	4 662	1 379	2 925	1 471	2 328	1 822	117
1.01 to 1.50	38	21	40	16	53	30	63	42	2
1.51 or more	17	3	11	5	15	10	18	21	—
Mean	.46	.47	.43	.44	.43	.48	.47	.48	.45
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 057	357	3 284	821	1 585	872	1 328	1 074	54
Less than \$20,000	535	103	64	246	61	281	834	413	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	418	131	446	354	335	387	418	480	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999	84	91	1 107	151	558	153	67	140	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999	15	21	738	46	353	42	7	28	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4	8	415	13	130	6	2	9	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	3	328	8	94	3	—	2	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	127	2	34	—	—	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	29	—	12	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	19	—	6	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	11	1	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 800	31 800	60 500	28 900	53 100	27 800	16 300	23 600	53 800
Mean (dollars)	22 900	33 700	71 700	33 100	61 200	30 100	19 400	27 200	56 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	702	151	1 132	518	1 225	532	940	702	10
Median contract rent (dollars)	206	212	341	245	260	219	188	213	163
Mean contract rent (dollars)	214	230	377	256	278	234	190	217	192
With meals included in rent	3	—	19	1	—	1	2	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	229	—	738	1 250	—	263	107	287	—
No meals included in rent	663	135	1 072	488	1 060	499	877	667	9
No cash rent	36	16	41	29	165	32	61	34	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County—Con.		Remainder of Garfield County						
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12
All housing units	705	1	305	—	10	444	797	1 460	1 806
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	656	1	286	—	9	391	715	1 259	1 585
Owner-occupied housing units.....	445	1	253	—	8	345	632	1 049	1 280
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.8	100.0	88.5	—	88.9	88.2	88.4	83.3	80.8
White.....	435	1	248	—	8	342	625	1 035	1 249
Black.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	—	4	—	—	3	5	11	21
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2
Other race.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	—	1	—	—	1	2	8	9
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	431	1	248	—	8	341	624	1 029	1 242
Renter-occupied housing units.....	211	—	33	—	1	46	83	210	305
White.....	199	—	32	—	1	43	82	203	296
Black.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	7	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	199	—	32	—	1	42	82	203	294
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	49	—	19	—	1	53	82	201	221
For sale only.....	12	—	7	—	—	26	18	32	48
For rent.....	3	—	2	—	—	6	3	72	71
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	—	3	—	—	3	3	25	15
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	10
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other vacant.....	30	—	7	—	1	12	57	68	77
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6
ROOMS									
1 room.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
2 rooms.....	28	—	—	—	—	5	5	7	13
3 rooms.....	56	—	4	—	—	9	14	40	57
4 rooms.....	103	—	38	—	—	47	106	224	308
5 rooms.....	256	—	117	—	2	134	313	509	696
6 rooms.....	158	—	94	—	4	139	185	356	414
7 rooms.....	55	—	37	—	1	80	99	188	207
8 or more rooms.....	47	1	15	—	3	33	74	135	110
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	8.0	5.4	—	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3
Mean, all housing units.....	5.2	8.0	5.6	—	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	8.0	5.5	—	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.3
Mean, occupied housing units.....	5.4	8.0	5.5	—	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	8.0	5.5	—	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.4
Mean, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.6	—	5.0	—	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	513	1	266	—	10	377	687	1 302	1 504
1, attached.....	70	—	1	—	—	—	2	7	10
2.....	32	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	20
3 or 4.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	10
5 to 9.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
20 to 49.....	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	20	—	35	—	—	65	100	133	225
Other.....	3	—	2	—	—	2	4	10	15
Occupied housing units.....	656	1	286	—	9	391	715	1 259	1 585
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	129	1	40	—	1	65	118	290	328
2 persons.....	251	—	93	—	6	160	266	439	533
3 persons.....	127	—	72	—	1	61	112	176	295
4 persons.....	109	—	57	—	—	66	138	202	275
5 persons.....	32	—	18	—	1	26	59	104	111
6 or more persons.....	8	—	6	—	—	13	22	48	43
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.29	1.50	2.64	—	2.08	2.32	2.40	2.27	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	1.50	2.59	—	2.00	2.29	2.37	2.24	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.09	—	3.00	—	3.00	2.61	2.91	2.50	2.79
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	648	1	284	—	9	386	705	1 231	1 555
1.01 to 1.50.....	5	—	2	—	—	4	10	21	27
1.51 or more.....	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	3
Mean.....	.48	.13	.50	—	.34	.46	.48	.46	.48
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	327	—	215	—	3	177	442	684	800
Less than \$20,000.....	2	—	10	—	—	24	54	228	213
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	94	—	46	—	—	49	123	195	347
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	121	—	99	—	2	43	123	112	148
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	60	—	43	—	1	42	87	74	57
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	21	—	8	—	—	13	35	41	22
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	17	—	6	—	—	5	18	26	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	11	—	3	—	—	—	2	4	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	46 100	—	49 500	—	48 800	48 300	44 900	31 100	30 100
Mean (dollars).....	58 700	—	52 900	—	57 500	50 300	50 100	40 500	35 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	197	—	33	—	1	28	64	157	243
Median contract rent (dollars).....	405	—	209	—	363	213	223	166	180
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	409	—	266	—	363	254	234	194	196
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	875
No meals included in rent.....	185	—	29	—	1	21	55	112	198
No cash rent.....	11	—	4	—	—	7	9	45	44

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Garfield County)		Enid city, Garfield County					
		Total	Enid city	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	
Occupied housing units -----											
21 092 16 928 4 551 1 237 4 551 2 835 1 228 2 139 1 687											
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14 923	14 923	11 416	3 469	819	3 469	1 702	811	1 336	1 115	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.8	70.8	67.4	76.2	66.2	76.2	60.0	66.0	62.5	66.1	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6 169	6 169	5 512	1 082	418	1 082	1 133	417	803	572	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	29.2	29.2	32.6	23.8	33.8	23.8	40.0	34.0	37.5	33.9	
ROOMS											
1 room -----	98	98	95	11	2	11	32	2	12	21	
2 rooms -----	267	267	249	27	6	27	74	8	33	27	
3 rooms -----	1 030	1 030	939	133	67	133	201	67	152	78	
4 rooms -----	3 620	3 620	3 081	464	285	464	881	285	609	395	
5 rooms -----	7 166	7 166	5 653	1 446	490	1 446	1 446	490	734	615	
6 rooms -----	5 165	5 165	4 090	1 407	277	1 407	720	274	414	335	
7 rooms -----	2 190	2 190	1 613	611	76	611	280	75	113	123	
8 or more rooms -----	1 556	1 556	1 208	452	32	452	229	29	72	97	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached -----	17 696	17 696	14 075	3 902	1 082	3 902	2 000	1 073	1 846	1 464	
1, attached -----	470	470	453	111	30	111	145	30	23	28	
2 -----	452	452	447	44	35	44	60	35	83	52	
3 or 4 -----	385	385	355	108	25	108	85	25	50	23	
5 -----	356	356	341	168	13	168	65	13	16	32	
6 -----	263	263	261	84	9	84	209	9	71	28	
7 -----	377	377	377	27	11	27	117	11	24	19	
8 -----	134	134	134	17	—	17	58	—	—	—	
9 or more -----	863	863	400	111	27	111	12	27	11	27	
Mobile home or trailer -----	116	116	85	15	5	15	12	5	15	14	
Other -----											
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person -----	5 700	5 700	4 871	1 009	360	1 009	911	359	766	464	
2 persons -----	7 557	7 557	6 080	1 788	407	1 788	1 068	401	685	602	
3 persons -----	3 275	3 275	2 577	728	198	728	386	197	289	279	
4 persons -----	2 918	2 918	2 197	733	184	733	302	184	234	212	
5 persons -----	1 181	1 181	871	249	66	249	120	65	109	90	
6 or more persons -----	461	461	332	44	22	44	48	22	56	40	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.14	2.14	2.09	2.21	2.14	2.21	1.97	2.14	1.94	2.13	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.15	2.10	2.24	2.13	2.24	2.04	2.13	1.91	2.07	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.11	2.11	2.05	2.07	2.15	2.07	1.82	2.15	2.03	2.30	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less -----	20 725	20 725	16 632	4 513	1 217	4 513	2 785	1 208	2 090	1 642	
.01 to 1.50 -----	295	295	234	32	16	32	38	16	40	84	
1.51 or more -----	72	72	62	6	4	6	12	4	9	11	
Mean -----	45	45	44	43	47	43	42	47	46	47	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	12 546	12 546	10 266	3 203	736	3 203	1 549	733	1 222	1 024	
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 867	2 867	2 351	62	207	62	58	207	775	398	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3 680	3 680	2 930	437	347	437	324	347	383	455	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 908	2 908	2 392	1 077	137	1 077	545	135	56	131	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	1 585	1 585	1 286	717	36	717	348	35	6	27	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	724	724	607	409	6	409	128	6	9	9	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	514	514	448	320	3	320	93	3	2	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	183	183	174	125	3	125	34	3	1	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	43	43	39	27	—	27	11	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	28	28	25	18	—	18	6	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more -----	14	14	14	11	—	11	2	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	38 500	38 500	39 000	60 600	29 400	60 600	53 300	29 300	16 100	23 400	
Mean (dollars) -----	46 200	46 200	47 000	71 800	31 200	71 800	61 400	31 100	19 200	27 200	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	5 885	5 885	5 376	1 059	406	1 059	1 113	405	786	561	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	241	241	246	345	235	345	280	235	187	214	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	263	263	285	378	242	378	276	241	189	219	
With media included in rent -----	26	26	25	19	1	19	—	1	1	1	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	623	623	612	738	263	738	961	263	50	287	
No media included in rent -----	5 376	5 376	4 986	1 000	389	1 000	961	387	729	530	
No cash rent -----	489	489	385	40	17	40	152	17	56	30	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Gorfield County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Gorfield County		Enid city, Gorfield County
		Total	Enid city	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	693	693	684	217	217	
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	279	279	270	123	123	
Percent of occupied housing units	40.3	40.3	39.5	56.7	56.7	
Renter-occupied housing units	414	414	414	94	94	
Percent of occupied housing units	59.7	59.7	60.5	43.3	43.3	
ROOMS						
1 room	12	12	12	5	5	
2 rooms	23	23	23	17	17	
3 rooms	63	63	62	70	70	
4 rooms	194	194	193	64	64	
5 rooms	208	208	204	39	39	
6 rooms	126	126	124	14	14	
7 rooms	42	42	41	8	8	
8 or more rooms	25	25	25	4.8	4.8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.6	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.5	4.5			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	493	493	485	177	177	
1, attached	37	37	37	4	4	
2	39	39	39	3	3	
3 or 4	20	20	20	6	6	
5 to 9	27	27	27	5	5	
10 to 19	28	28	28	2	2	
20 to 49	34	34	34	12	12	
50 or more	5	5	5	3	3	
Mobile home or trailer	5	5	5	5	5	
Other	10	10	9			
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	186	186	185	75	75	
2 persons	179	179	176	56	56	
3 persons	129	129	126	37	37	
4 persons	103	103	101	18	18	
5 persons	52	52	52	18	18	
6 or more persons	44	44	44	13	13	
Median, occupied housing units	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.10	2.10	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	2.21	1.94	1.94	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.36	2.36	
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	643	643	635	206	206	
1.01 to 1.50	39	39	38	10	10	
1.51 or more	11	11	11	1	1	
Mean	.56	.56	.56	.50	.50	
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	253	253	247	110	110	
Less than \$20,000	110	110	108	67	67	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	75	75	73	28	28	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	43	43	41	6	6	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	21	21	21	7	7	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	3	3	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	1	1	—	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	24,300	24,300	24,100	16,700	16,700	
Mean (dollars)	29,500	29,500	29,400	22,900	22,900	
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	404	404	404	92	92	
Median contract rent (dollars)	228	228	228	178	178	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	243	243	243	208	208	
With meals included in rent	2	2	2	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	819	819	819	77	77	
No meals included in rent	373	373	373	15	15	
No cash rent	29	29	29	—	—	

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	End, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	End city
Occupied housing units	371	371	312
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	204	204	160
Percent of occupied housing units	55.0	55.0	51.3
Renter-occupied housing units	167	167	152
Percent of occupied housing units	45.0	45.0	48.7
ROOMS			
1 room	2	2	2
2 rooms	4	4	3
3 rooms	25	25	23
4 rooms	90	90	84
5 rooms	116	116	93
6 rooms	79	79	62
7 rooms	30	30	24
8 or more rooms	25	25	21
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	303	303	254
1, attached	13	13	13
2	3	3	3
3 or 4	9	9	9
5 to 9	7	7	7
10 to 19	11	11	11
20 to 49	4	4	4
50 or more	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	17	17	8
Other	4	4	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	85	85	75
2 persons	92	92	77
3 persons	64	64	52
4 persons	67	67	54
5 persons	40	40	33
6 or more persons	23	23	21
Median, occupied housing units	2.63	2.63	2.58
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.60	2.60	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.70	2.70	2.70
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	348	348	290
1.01 to 1.50	17	17	17
1.51 or more	6	6	5
Mean	.62	.62	.63
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	174	174	144
Less than \$20,000	57	57	47
\$20,000 to \$39,999	32	32	45
\$40,000 to \$59,999	34	34	27
\$60,000 to \$79,999	19	19	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5	5	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5	5	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	30,000	30,000	30,000
Mean (dollars)	38,400	38,400	38,700
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	144	144	152
Median contract rent (dollars)	219	219	219
Mean contract rent (dollars)	242	242	243
With meals included in rent	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	154	154	146
No cash rent	10	10	6

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA		Garfield County	
	Total	Enid city	Total	Enid city
Occupied housing units	153	152	153	152
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	56	55	56	55
Percent of occupied housing units	36.6	36.2	36.6	36.2
Renter-occupied housing units	97	97	97	97
Percent of occupied housing units	63.4	63.8	63.4	63.8
ROOMS				
1 room	8	8	8	8
2 rooms	29	29	29	29
3 rooms	30	30	30	30
4 rooms	31	31	31	31
5 rooms	28	27	28	27
6 rooms	12	12	12	12
7 rooms	10	10	10	10
8 or more rooms	5	5	5	5
Median, occupied housing units	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	75	75	75	75
1, attached	9	8	9	8
2	7	7	7	7
3 or 4	8	8	8	8
5 to 9	5	5	5	5
10 to 19	17	17	17	17
20 to 49	30	30	30	30
50 or more	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	50	49	50	49
2 persons	41	41	41	41
3 persons	19	19	19	19
4 persons	19	19	19	19
5 persons	10	10	10	10
6 or more persons	14	14	14	14
Median, occupied housing units	2.15	2.16	2.15	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.06	3.11	3.06	3.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	130	129	130	129
1.01 to 1.50	10	10	10	10
1.51 or more	13	13	13	13
Mean .....	.88	.86	.88	.86
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	51	50	51	50
Less than \$20,000	14	13	14	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12	12	12	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999	15	15	15	15
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2	2	2	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1	1	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	3	3	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	2	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	39 200	40 000	39 200	40 000
Mean (dollars)	54 100	54 900	54 100	54 900
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	96	96	96	96
Median contract rent (dollars)	215	215	215	215
Mean contract rent (dollars)	236	236	236	236
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	94	94	94	94
No meals included in rent	2	2	2	2
No cash rent	2	2	2	2

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	Enid city
Occupied housing units -----	322	322	292
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	162	162	141
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.3	50.3	48.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	160	160	151
Percent of occupied housing units -----	49.7	49.7	51.7
ROOMS			
1 room -----	5	5	5
2 rooms -----	19	19	18
3 rooms -----	28	28	27
4 rooms -----	66	66	60
5 rooms -----	117	117	100
6 rooms -----	61	61	58
7 rooms -----	21	21	20
8 or more rooms -----	5	5	4
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	238	238	217
1, attached -----	12	12	12
2 -----	10	10	10
3 or 4 -----	10	10	10
5 to 9 -----	11	11	11
10 to 19 -----	7	7	7
20 to 49 -----	14	14	14
50 or more -----	2	2	2
Mobile home or trailer -----	14	14	7
Other -----	4	4	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	75	75	70
2 persons -----	76	76	70
3 persons -----	66	66	59
4 persons -----	51	51	46
5 persons -----	33	33	30
6 or more persons -----	21	21	17
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.65	2.65	2.60
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.62	2.62	2.52
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.68	2.68	2.68
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	282	282	257
1.01 to 1.50 -----	15	15	20
1.51 or more -----	13	13	15
Mean -----	.69	.69	.68
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	141	141	130
Less than \$20,000 -----	53	53	52
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	44	44	38
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	31	31	28
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	8	8	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3	3	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	26 300	26 300	25 000
Mean (dollars) -----	32 800	32 800	32 300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	154	154	146
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	221	221	225
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	248	248	254
With meals included in rent -----	3	3	3
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	638	638	638
No meals included in rent -----	141	141	135
No cash rent -----	10	10	8

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County	
	Enid, OK MSA	Enid city
Occupied housing units -----	20 944	16 798
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14 835	11 343
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.8	67.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6 109	5 455
Percent of occupied housing units -----	29.2	32.5
ROOMS		
1 room -----	96	93
2 rooms -----	262	244
3 rooms -----	1 017	927
4 rooms -----	3 592	3 055
5 rooms -----	7 107	5 606
6 rooms -----	5 140	4 066
7 rooms -----	2 177	1 601
8 or more rooms -----	1 553	1 204
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	17 589	13 981
1, attached -----	462	445
2 -----	448	443
3 or 4 -----	361	351
5 to 9 -----	349	334
10 to 19 -----	261	259
20 to 49 -----	370	370
50 or more -----	132	132
Mobile home or trailer -----	858	398
Other -----	114	85
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	5 649	4 824
2 persons -----	7 519	6 046
3 persons -----	3 254	2 559
4 persons -----	2 896	2 178
5 persons -----	1 172	863
6 or more persons -----	454	328
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.14	2.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.10
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.11	2.05
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	20 589	16 511
1.01 to 1.50 -----	286	228
1.51 or more -----	69	59
Mean -----	.45	.44
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	12 472	10 199
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 842	2 327
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 842	2 327
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 653	2 908
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 893	2 378
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 580	1 281
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	724	607
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	513	447
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	183	174
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	43	39
\$300,000 or more -----	27	24
Median (dollars) -----	14	14
Mean (dollars) -----	38 600	39 000
Mean (dollars) -----	46 200	47 100
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	5 826	5 320
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	241	246
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	264	269
With meals included in rent -----	24	23
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	602	590
No meals included in rent -----	5 318	4 916
No cash rent -----	484	381

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Garfield County								Enid city, Garfield County				
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	
ANCESTRY															
All persons-----	56 735	56 735	45 307	2 770	11 859	3 831	1 352	3 709	3 324	4 394	1 954	11 859	3 408	7 258	
Ancestry specified-----	47 444	47 444	38 019	2 103	10 413	3 034	1 241	3 092	2 667	3 473	1 421	10 413	2 813	6 309	
Single ancestry-----	27 446	27 446	22 107	1 266	5 731	1 921	766	1 630	1 904	2 206	904	5 731	1 458	3 588	
Multiple ancestry-----	19 998	19 998	15 912	837	4 682	1 113	475	1 462	1 109	1 267	517	4 682	1 355	2 721	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----	9 291	9 291	7 288	667	1 446	797	111	617	657	921	533	1 446	595	949	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported-----	113 470	113 470	90 614	5 540	23 718	7 662	2 704	7 418	6 648	8 788	3 908	23 718	6 816	14 516	
Arab-----	112	112	100	9	43	—	6	—	2	45	—	43	12	—	
Austrian-----	29	29	45	—	9	—	2	—	5	—	—	9	—	—	
Belgian-----	47	47	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	25	
Canadian-----	53	53	48	3	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	22	—	
Czech-----	955	955	581	73	202	31	10	85	75	16	50	202	66	61	
Danish-----	189	189	140	4	9	6	—	33	16	11	—	9	13	16	
Dutch-----	3 060	3 060	2 530	130	698	254	63	165	150	297	85	698	198	207	
English-----	8 565	8 565	6 911	308	2 385	544	166	498	521	582	200	2 385	544	1 428	
Finnish-----	108	108	106	—	59	—	—	—	2	—	—	59	40	—	
French (except Basque)-----	2 501	2 501	1 939	85	540	132	65	176	110	178	46	540	155	437	
French Canadian-----	267	267	251	7	170	6	—	—	11	—	7	170	12	24	
German-----	19 150	19 150	14 549	763	4 233	873	814	1 553	1 269	1 193	451	4 233	1 092	2 758	
Greek-----	123	123	118	—	81	—	—	3	—	—	—	81	—	17	
Hungarian-----	23	23	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Irish-----	10 906	10 906	8 799	510	2 558	643	232	646	611	773	340	2 558	700	1 436	
Italian-----	696	696	584	21	252	43	7	40	4	31	7	252	26	73	
Lithuanian-----	8	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Lithuanian American-----	8	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Norwegian-----	438	438	320	13	75	8	16	34	8	—	6	75	15	88	
Polish-----	794	794	709	26	122	34	19	70	10	93	20	122	111	211	
Portuguese-----	13	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Romanian-----	—	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian-----	254	254	191	8	31	—	—	67	13	11	—	31	—	70	
Scotch-Irish-----	2 167	2 167	1 842	74	628	100	63	91	145	175	43	628	188	241	
Scottish-----	1 148	1 148	994	42	347	47	14	66	74	61	26	347	59	246	
Slovak-----	156	156	108	—	22	—	2	6	5	—	—	22	21	15	
Subsaharan African-----	50	50	50	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	6	
Swedish-----	668	668	507	12	189	29	12	68	79	—	8	189	51	66	
Swiss-----	226	226	161	16	19	8	7	9	21	56	14	19	32	25	
Ukrainian-----	54	54	45	9	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	
United States or American-----	4 746	4 746	3 831	318	824	305	69	315	290	473	247	824	229	346	
Welsh-----	468	468	372	18	113	29	12	64	12	28	12	113	13	70	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	120	120	104	19	7	7	6	6	—	—	19	7	—	20	
Yugoslavian-----	24	24	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries-----	54 610	54 610	44 042	3 054	9 937	4 465	1 110	3 355	3 183	4 709	2 321	9 937	3 156	6 413	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American-----	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Costa Rican-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan-----	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Honduran-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American-----	16	16	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	
Argentinean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean-----	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Colombian-----	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian-----	9	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Venezuelan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	End city, Garfield County—Can.					Remainder of Garfield County							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12
ANCESTRY													
All persons	3 814	5 640	4 933	300	1 747	—	816	—	17	1 052	1 962	3 324	4 257
Ancestry specified	3 017	4 816	4 018	257	1 482	—	682	—	17	984	1 610	2 667	3 465
Single ancestry	1 915	2 855	2 452	184	814	—	362	—	6	582	816	1 558	2 015
Multiple ancestry	1 102	1 961	1 566	73	668	—	320	—	11	402	794	1 109	1 450
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	797	824	915	43	265	—	134	—	—	68	352	657	792
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	7 628	11 280	9 866	600	3 494	—	1 632	—	34	2 104	3 924	6 648	8 514
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	6	—	5	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Canadian	—	17	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	31	63	54	—	38	—	23	—	—	10	47	75	219
Danish	6	32	47	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	27	6	12
Dutch	254	461	243	11	76	—	45	—	—	52	89	150	194
English	544	420	523	34	251	—	108	—	—	132	247	521	646
Finnish	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
French (except Basque)	132	253	149	6	43	—	39	—	—	59	133	110	221
French Canadian	6	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	859	1 612	1 388	175	788	—	312	—	14	639	765	1 269	1 602
Greek	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Hungarian	—	9	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Irish	629	1 179	895	37	252	—	170	—	14	195	394	611	723
Italian	43	71	74	7	—	—	14	—	—	—	40	4	54
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	8	117	—	—	11	—	7	—	—	16	23	8	64
Polish	34	6	47	6	59	—	6	—	—	13	11	10	45
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	8	32	—	39	—	8	—	—	—	—	13	14
Scotch-Irish	100	240	159	8	60	—	31	—	—	55	31	145	63
Scottish	47	78	99	5	26	—	16	—	—	9	40	74	15
Slovak	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	35
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	29	91	33	—	40	—	—	—	—	12	28	79	38
Swiss	8	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—	9	9	21	33
Ukrainian	—	—	9	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	305	713	496	24	174	—	9	—	—	45	141	290	368
Welsh	29	31	54	—	22	—	6	—	—	12	42	12	24
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	7	—	45	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10
Yugoslavian	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	4 459	5 765	5 442	274	1 566	—	733	—	6	836	1 789	3 183	4 021
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Garfield County					
		Total	Enid city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	56 735	56 735	45 307	2 770	11 859	3 831	1 352	3 709	3 324
Native	55 936	55 936	44 574	2 749	11 683	3 764	1 341	3 674	3 315
Foreign born	799	799	733	21	176	67	11	35	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	106	106	78	-	-	6	6	18	-
Persons 5 years and over	52 923	52 923	42 187	2 616	11 081	3 574	1 289	3 448	3 113
In linguistically isolated households	162	162	131	-	-	12	6	18	-
Speak a language other than English	1 832	1 832	1 478	69	397	59	53	163	65
Do not speak English "very well"	528	528	416	7	97	24	15	52	22
Speak Spanish	810	810	695	6	177	34	6	81	30
Do not speak English "very well"	296	296	240	2	74	18	6	24	13
Linguistically isolated	90	90	75	-	-	-	6	6	-
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	200	200	187	16	42	9	-	8	2
Do not speak English "very well"	83	83	78	3	9	-	-	-	2
Linguistically isolated	39	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	13 899	13 899	10 759	648	2 969	930	313	1 066	908
Preprimary school	1 077	1 077	853	71	233	112	9	89	72
Public school	692	692	515	56	109	81	9	48	63
Elementary or high school	10 190	10 190	7 740	468	2 109	705	234	675	735
Public school	9 671	9 671	7 295	464	1 928	684	234	637	690
College	2 632	2 632	2 166	109	627	113	70	302	101
Public college	1 581	1 581	1 235	73	421	75	58	200	89
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	37 294	37 294	29 881	1 855	8 121	2 571	943	2 340	2 218
Less than 9th grade	3 080	3 080	2 530	285	336	377	122	102	165
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 674	5 674	4 695	337	738	598	77	280	329
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13 587	13 587	10 511	616	2 764	905	359	855	925
Some college, no degree	6 900	6 900	5 574	311	1 780	339	183	449	374
Associate degree	1 592	1 592	1 263	150	356	95	60	142	81
Bachelor's degree	4 444	4 444	3 656	98	1 368	217	100	320	223
Graduate or professional degree	2 017	2 017	1 652	58	779	40	42	192	121
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.5	76.5	75.8	66.5	86.8	62.1	78.9	83.7	77.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	17.3	17.8	8.4	26.4	10.0	15.1	21.9	15.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	416	416	447	459	214	472	222	460	119
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 620	1 620	1 593	1 496	1 324	1 538	1 529	1 369	1 829
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 101	2 101	2 056	1 954	1 794	2 737	2 063	1 870	2 640
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	52 923	52 923	42 187	2 616	11 081	3 574	1 289	3 448	3 113
Some house	27 428	27 428	20 118	1 498	5 370	1 911	1 012	1 731	2 208
Different house in United States	24 923	24 923	21 501	1 079	5 656	1 630	277	1 687	905
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 436	12 436	11 437	540	2 896	973	127	765	211
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 399	2 399	1 119	95	347	86	70	222	397
Different MSA/PMSA	5 083	5 083	4 632	155	1 224	329	50	290	98
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 005	5 005	4 313	289	1 189	242	30	410	199
Abroad	572	572	568	39	55	33	-	30	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	45 036	45 036	45 036	1 954	11 859	3 814	68	1 708	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	37 026	37 026	37 026	1 249	10 133	3 286	28	1 200	-
Rural population	11 699	11 699	271	816	-	17	1 284	2 001	3 324
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	6 343	6 343	38	730	-	17	392	1 019	1 801
On farms	1 800	1 800	101	27	-	-	328	158	673
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	25 222	25 222	19 961	1 191	5 684	1 687	645	1 828	1 435
Car, truck, or van	23 179	23 179	18 537	1 106	5 544	1 535	539	1 705	1 243
Drove alone	20 247	20 247	16 226	966	5 197	1 339	479	1 428	1 075
Carpooled	2 932	2 932	2 311	140	347	196	60	277	168
Public transportation (including taxicab)	113	113	105	6	-	10	-	-	8
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	56	56	48	-	-	-	-	-	8
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	683	683	553	35	11	34	22	10	37
Other means	356	356	292	6	18	45	10	17	17
Worked at home	891	891	474	38	111	63	74	96	130
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	14.6	13.5	13.9	14.4	13.0	17.3	19.0	17.8
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	968	968	780	44	132	77	15	61	59
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	3 570	3 570	2 808	182	710	176	135	306	214
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	9 211	9 211	7 124	477	2 243	517	231	685	592
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 477	4 477	3 638	182	1 393	353	93	299	241
All other times	6 105	6 105	5 137	268	1 095	501	97	381	199
Worked in MSA of residence	23 832	23 832	19 103	1 132	5 398	1 615	608	1 690	1 283
Enid city	19 938	19 938	17 103	1 008	4 629	1 546	426	1 289	614
Waukomis town	133	133	24	7	-	-	-	8	8
Garber city	211	211	-	-	-	-	8	-	190
Remainder of Garfield County	3 550	3 550	1 976	117	769	69	174	393	471
Worked outside MSA of residence	1 390	1 390	858	59	286	72	37	138	152
Kingfisher city	10	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Kingfisher County	155	155	100	13	46	15	5	5	-
Oklahoma City city	156	156	123	11	78	-	2	7	4
Logan County	41	41	15	-	7	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Oklahoma City, OK MSA	61	61	30	-	-	-	-	9	3
Fairview city	25	25	25	-	-	8	-	-	-
Remainder of Major County	90	90	41	10	13	20	-	14	13
Perry city	94	94	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
Remainder of Noble County	84	84	23	-	14	-	-	-	54
Grant County	124	124	95	14	31	-	2	-	24
Worked elsewhere	550	550	392	11	97	29	28	96	47

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 394	1 954	11 859	3 408	7 258	3 814	5 640	4 933	300
Native	4 306	1 937	11 683	3 343	7 127	3 747	5 597	4 823	295
Foreign born	88	17	176	65	131	67	43	110	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	12	—	—	10	9	6	13	22	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 100	1 833	11 081	3 160	6 784	3 557	5 161	4 592	288
In linguistically isolated households	39	—	—	16	9	12	13	36	—
Speak a language other than English	200	38	397	128	232	59	155	175	5
Do not speak English "very well"	54	—	97	54	75	24	28	59	—
Speak Spanish	114	—	177	52	156	34	93	22	—
Do not speak English "very well"	47	—	74	5	54	18	21	8	—
Linguistically isolated	39	—	—	—	9	—	13	8	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	16	11	42	31	16	9	7	47	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	9	11	16	—	7	28	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	28	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	812	431	2 969	918	1 591	926	1 155	1 424	32
Preprimary school	74	60	233	74	111	112	20	129	—
Public school	58	50	109	31	88	81	20	58	—
Elementary or high school	683	300	2 109	669	1 054	701	1 004	912	32
Public school	658	300	1 928	556	1 054	680	980	851	32
College	55	71	627	175	426	131	131	383	—
Public college	31	51	421	112	266	75	56	95	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 935	1 305	8 121	2 151	4 869	2 558	3 544	3 029	234
Less than 9th grade	490	236	336	116	221	367	391	287	36
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	566	271	738	338	500	598	911	637	21
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 220	403	2 764	678	1 573	902	1 444	1 112	75
Some college, no degree	330	189	1 780	544	1 004	339	498	608	66
Associate degree	108	111	356	67	200	95	99	83	22
Bachelor's degree	157	51	1 368	316	1 049	217	128	198	6
Graduate or professional degree	64	44	779	92	322	40	73	104	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.0	61.1	86.8	78.9	85.2	62.3	63.3	69.5	75.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.5	7.3	26.4	19.0	28.2	10.0	5.7	10.0	6.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	877	624	214	374	389	472	669	408	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 659	1 482	1 324	1 950	1 421	1 575	2 076	1 906	1 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 859	1 681	1 794	2 138	1 785	2 737	2 392	1 992	2 261
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 100	1 833	11 081	3 160	6 784	3 557	5 161	4 592	288
Same house	2 015	1 026	5 370	1 291	3 228	1 898	2 282	2 115	206
Different house in United States	2 032	770	5 656	1 807	3 399	1 626	2 836	2 379	82
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 386	392	2 896	1 030	1 334	973	1 831	1 047	35
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	128	20	347	95	119	86	77	205	7
Different MSA/PMSA	256	110	1 224	305	1 171	325	572	458	28
Not in an MSA/PMSA	262	248	1 189	377	775	242	356	669	12
Abroad	53	37	55	62	157	33	43	98	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 394	1 954	11 859	3 408	7 258	3 814	5 640	4 933	68
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 810	1 249	10 133	3 064	5 380	3 286	5 060	3 816	28
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 711	745	5 684	1 409	3 414	1 680	2 312	1 959	129
Car, truck, or van	1 545	693	5 544	1 336	3 035	1 528	2 101	1 784	106
Drive alone	1 251	600	5 197	1 174	2 569	1 332	1 769	1 522	94
Carpooled	294	93	347	162	466	196	342	262	12
Public transportation (including taxicab)	10	6	—	14	6	10	45	14	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	9	6	—	33	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	93	26	11	16	180	34	59	134	—
Other means	30	—	18	11	103	45	61	11	—
Worked at home	33	20	111	32	90	63	46	16	23
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.08	1.03	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.0	13.5	14.4	11.2	10.7	13.0	13.9	16.2	16.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	97	33	132	91	139	77	128	42	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	274	115	710	170	404	169	331	411	16
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	496	301	2 243	505	1 339	517	793	529	55
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	235	112	1 393	231	511	353	371	280	22
All other times	576	164	1 095	380	931	501	643	681	13
Worked in MSA of residence	1 659	711	5 398	1 387	3 300	1 608	2 243	1 847	123
Enid city	1 538	670	4 629	1 130	2 980	1 539	2 095	1 723	111
Waukamis town	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Garber city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Garfield County	121	34	769	257	320	69	148	115	12
Worked outside MSA of residence	52	34	286	22	114	72	69	112	6
Kingfisher city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Kingfisher County	8	13	46	—	7	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma City city	16	7	78	—	—	15	11	7	—
Logan County	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Oklahoma City, OK MSA	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Fairview city	10	—	—	—	17	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Major County	—	—	13	—	8	—	—	7	—
Perry city	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Remainder of Noble County	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant County	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Worked elsewhere	11	—	97	6	67	29	43	56	6

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County—Con.		Remainder of Garfield County						
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 747	—	816	—	17	1 052	1 962	3 324	4 257
Native	1 716	—	812	—	17	1 046	1 958	3 315	4 214
Foreign born	31	—	4	—	—	6	4	9	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	6	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	10
Persons 5 years and over	1 631	—	783	—	17	1 001	1 817	3 113	4 005
In linguistically isolated households	6	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	13
Speak a language other than English	89	—	31	—	—	48	74	65	136
Do not speak English "very well"	25	—	7	—	—	15	27	22	41
Speak Spanish	47	—	6	—	—	6	34	30	39
Do not speak English "very well"	13	—	2	—	—	6	11	—	24
Linguistically isolated	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	9
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	6
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	501	—	217	—	4	281	565	908	1 165
Preprimary school	40	—	11	—	—	9	49	72	83
Public school	20	—	6	—	—	9	28	63	71
Elementary or high school	276	—	168	—	4	202	399	735	942
Public school	256	—	164	—	4	202	381	690	935
College	185	—	38	—	—	70	117	101	140
Public college	128	—	22	—	—	58	72	89	105
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 135	—	550	—	13	709	1 205	2 218	2 718
Less than 9th grade	50	—	49	—	10	86	52	165	188
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	115	—	66	—	—	56	—	329	363
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	340	—	213	—	3	284	515	925	1 136
Some college, no degree	216	—	122	—	—	117	233	374	480
Associate degree	122	—	39	—	—	38	20	81	151
Bachelor's degree	166	—	47	—	—	94	154	223	270
Graduate or professional degree	126	—	14	—	—	34	66	121	130
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.5	—	79.1	—	23.1	80.0	82.0	77.7	79.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.7	—	11.1	—	—	18.1	18.3	15.5	14.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	209	—	—	—	—	222	665	119	176
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 103	—	1 542	—	—	1 755	1 660	1 829	1 776
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 423	—	2 278	—	—	2 011	2 370	2 640	2 039
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 631	—	783	—	17	1 001	1 817	3 113	4 005
Some house	687	—	472	—	13	806	1 044	2 208	2 767
Different house in United States	914	—	309	—	4	195	773	905	1 236
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	513	—	148	—	—	92	252	211	296
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	35	—	75	—	—	63	187	397	558
Different MSA/PMSA	183	—	45	—	4	22	107	98	175
Not in an MSA/PMSA	183	—	41	—	—	18	227	199	207
Abroad	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	1 708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	39	—	816	—	17	1 052	1 962	3 324	4 257
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5	—	730	—	17	359	1 014	1 801	2 384
On farms	—	—	27	—	—	227	158	673	614
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	918	—	446	—	7	516	910	1 435	1 947
Car, truck, or van	865	—	413	—	7	433	840	1 243	1 706
Drove alone	718	—	366	—	7	385	710	1 075	1 478
Carpooled	147	—	47	—	—	48	130	168	228
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	9	—	—	22	10	37	52
Other means	13	—	6	—	—	10	4	17	27
Worked at home	40	—	18	—	—	51	56	130	162
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	—	1.07	—	1.00	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	—	14.5	—	20.0	17.4	19.1	17.8	20.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	41	—	11	—	—	15	20	59	83
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	208	—	67	—	7	119	98	214	257
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	346	—	176	—	—	176	339	592	804
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	130	—	70	—	—	71	169	241	288
All other times	153	—	104	—	—	84	228	199	353
Worked in MSA of residence	827	—	421	—	7	485	863	1 283	1 670
Enid city	688	—	338	—	7	315	601	614	960
Waukomis town	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	101
Gorber city	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	190	13
Remainder of Garfield County	131	—	83	—	—	162	262	471	596
Worked outside MSA of residence	91	—	25	—	—	31	47	152	277
Kingfisher city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Remainder of Kingfisher County	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	45
Oklahoma City city	7	—	4	—	—	2	—	4	23
Logan County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Remainder of Oklahoma City, OK MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	19
Fairview city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Major County	—	—	10	—	—	—	14	13	12
Perry city	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	80
Remainder of Noble County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	7
Grant County	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	24	3
Worked elsewhere	77	—	11	—	—	22	19	47	59

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gorfield County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Gorfield County						
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	43 510	43 510	35 039	2 157	9 165	2 930	1 055	2 821	2 454
In labor force	27 264	27 264	21 711	1 291	5 897	1 822	672	1 975	1 502
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.7	62.7	62.0	59.9	64.3	62.2	63.7	70.0	61.2
Civilian labor force	26 043	26 043	20 536	1 280	5 637	1 780	671	1 902	1 500
Employed	24 402	24 402	19 100	1 220	5 465	1 654	658	1 770	1 456
Unemployed	1 641	1 641	1 436	60	172	126	13	132	44
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	6.3	7.0	4.7	3.1	7.1	1.9	6.9	2.9
Not in labor force	16 246	16 246	13 328	866	3 268	1 108	383	846	952
Institutionalized persons	1 106	1 106	1 076	308	137	145	—	—	30
Enrolled in school	1 681	1 681	1 286	35	362	102	42	137	113
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	7 167	7 167	5 905	273	1 404	437	211	336	455
Females 16 years and over	23 010	23 010	18 622	1 111	4 841	1 576	506	1 512	1 295
In labor force	12 080	12 080	9 700	604	2 561	870	256	941	655
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.5	52.5	52.1	54.4	52.9	55.2	50.6	62.2	50.6
Civilian labor force	11 940	11 940	9 567	602	2 552	870	256	922	655
Employed	11 194	11 194	8 889	570	2 491	795	254	863	633
Unemployed	746	746	678	32	61	75	2	59	22
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	7.1	5.3	2.4	8.6	.8	6.4	3.4
With own children under 6 years	3 513	3 513	2 846	119	764	235	73	281	180
In labor force	2 104	2 104	1 721	78	440	182	39	178	108
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 945	3 945	2 958	204	858	315	86	259	286
In labor force	2 895	2 895	2 136	159	558	200	57	204	232
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	4 432	4 432	3 569	181	882	306	87	318	245
All parents present in household in labor force	2 529	2 529	2 053	111	466	214	42	194	131
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	9 588	9 588	7 165	416	2 068	646	237	650	719
All parents present in household in labor force	6 268	6 268	4 553	285	1 230	442	137	493	549
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 768	2 768	2 148	116	505	176	60	180	180
Not enrolled in school	595	595	486	39	58	42	3	21	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	211	211	149	18	15	4	—	—	17
Not high school graduate	263	263	211	18	7	32	—	—	11
Employed	117	117	114	—	—	28	—	—	—
Unemployed	54	54	30	—	7	—	—	—	5
Not in labor force	92	92	67	18	—	4	—	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	24 402	24 402	19 100	1 220	5 465	1 654	658	1 770	1 456
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 436	2 436	1 990	87	811	92	54	159	147
Professional specialty occupations	2 928	2 928	2 375	113	1 002	143	68	274	173
Technicians and related support occupations	652	652	538	62	132	39	11	48	43
Sales occupations	3 210	3 210	2 691	192	930	227	59	243	126
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3 812	3 812	3 055	201	947	261	105	318	178
Private household occupations	150	150	118	—	20	8	7	—	12
Protective service occupations	374	374	306	20	91	27	14	42	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 563	3 563	2 912	163	492	334	46	217	191
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 073	1 073	345	54	39	32	114	83	231
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 041	3 041	2 306	202	436	262	93	218	198
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	829	829	603	41	100	72	5	42	51
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 348	1 348	1 037	39	282	94	66	77	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	986	986	824	46	183	63	16	49	33
Construction	1 192	1 192	879	74	120	108	45	70	79
Manufacturing	1 931	1 931	1 504	154	308	93	39	138	123
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 506	2 506	2 023	112	532	223	67	140	111
Wholesale and retail trade	6 007	6 007	4 899	279	1 477	389	127	420	278
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 353	1 353	1 141	62	477	90	10	158	33
Business and repair services	813	813	639	79	119	65	49	49	39
Professional and related services	6 231	6 231	5 072	273	1 591	378	135	482	393
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	24 402	24 402	19 100	1 220	5 465	1 654	658	1 770	1 456
Private wage and salary workers	17 514	17 514	14 069	898	4 083	1 210	430	1 214	909
Government workers	3 975	3 975	3 041	204	792	269	94	311	263
Local government workers	1 660	1 660	1 240	79	360	92	41	94	115
Self-employed workers	2 636	2 636	1 801	110	534	175	125	239	261
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	29 762	29 762	23 701	1 359	6 565	1 953	754	2 173	1 668
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	23 184	23 184	18 445	1 100	5 077	1 506	618	1 762	1 293
50 to 52 weeks	16 889	16 889	13 379	812	4 202	1 071	455	1 334	965
40 to 49 weeks	2 295	2 295	1 839	101	355	175	64	185	128
27 to 39 weeks	1 202	1 202	955	79	177	78	39	73	37
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	2 974	2 974	2 378	144	654	223	58	183	153
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	32 814	32 814	25 970	1 514	7 166	2 236	818	2 391	1 890
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 448	1 448	1 153	82	214	94	76	64	112
With a mobility limitation	685	685	595	45	113	39	7	38	32
In labor force	111	111	97	13	28	—	2	—	10
With a self-care limitation	1 052	1 052	810	58	148	61	69	48	97
With a work disability	2 868	2 868	2 419	159	391	232	44	136	113
In labor force	1 206	1 206	995	85	179	65	26	59	49
Prevented from working	1 355	1 355	1 143	62	149	156	14	69	59
No work disability	29 946	29 946	23 551	1 355	6 775	2 004	774	2 255	1 777
In labor force	23 688	23 688	18 662	1 151	5 268	1 655	620	1 822	1 380
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 369	8 369	6 818	324	1 602	507	236	357	532
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 495	1 495	1 210	90	248	66	64	44	81
With a mobility limitation	1 204	1 204	991	88	181	58	58	26	73
With a self-care limitation	891	891	734	53	161	33	24	42	53
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	2 077	2 077	1 712	91	419	135	62	98	114
Mean family income (dollars)	20 299	20 299	20 991	18 266	28 615	15 554	16 171	13 836	20 345
1 worker	5 128	5 128	4 144	189	1 048	309	99	236	309
Mean family income (dollars)	28 222	28 222	28 850	23 759	45 333	18 528	25 132	34 822	22 405
2 or more workers	8 712	8 712	6 724	460	2 107	594	253	738	545
Mean family income (dollars)	39 421	39 421	40 119	34 024	50 161	33 315	38 808	44 707	35 166

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 429	1 536	9 165	2 542	5 833	2 917	4 222	3 770	234
In labor force	1 936	818	5 897	1 637	3 672	1 815	2 670	2 129	140
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.5	53.3	64.3	64.4	63.0	62.2	63.2	56.5	59.8
Civilian labor force	1 936	811	5 637	1 570	2 961	1 773	2 658	2 118	140
Employed	1 747	764	5 465	1 382	2 768	1 647	2 320	2 014	135
Unemployed	189	47	172	188	193	126	338	104	5
Percent of civilian labor force	9.8	5.8	3.1	12.0	6.5	7.1	12.7	4.9	3.6
Not in labor force	1 493	718	3 268	905	2 161	1 102	1 552	1 641	94
Institutionalized persons	88	308	137	—	136	145	28	234	—
Enrolled in school	110	26	362	108	144	102	102	262	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	714	191	1 404	417	1 141	434	789	573	66
Females 16 years and over	1 824	801	4 841	1 358	3 076	1 566	2 292	2 018	113
In labor force	852	394	2 561	750	1 512	863	1 247	968	63
Percent of females 16 years and over	46.7	49.2	52.9	55.2	49.2	55.1	54.4	48.0	55.8
Civilian labor force	852	394	2 552	745	1 419	863	1 240	968	63
Employed	746	366	2 491	635	1 351	788	1 089	927	63
Unemployed	106	28	61	110	68	75	151	41	—
Percent of civilian labor force	12.4	7.1	2.4	14.8	4.8	8.7	12.2	4.2	—
With own children under 6 years	265	86	764	248	438	235	371	296	21
In labor force	142	54	440	141	225	182	256	180	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only	218	106	858	228	456	312	295	346	16
In labor force	152	87	558	172	341	197	241	276	6
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	404	141	882	273	491	306	510	415	25
All parents present in household in labor force	235	79	466	161	238	214	332	229	12
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	569	248	2 068	598	1 047	642	851	831	41
All parents present in household in labor force	284	175	1 230	401	675	438	563	554	26
Persons 16 to 19 years	189	86	505	171	332	176	292	312	—
Not enrolled in school	51	31	58	50	87	42	122	36	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	30	18	15	25	22	4	23	12	—
Not high school graduate	21	18	7	18	19	32	73	23	—
Employed	7	—	—	12	6	28	50	11	—
Unemployed	—	—	7	—	—	—	23	—	—
Not in labor force	14	18	—	6	13	4	—	12	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 747	764	5 465	1 382	2 768	1 647	2 320	2 014	135
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	78	50	811	161	450	92	174	99	17
Professional specialty occupations	103	48	1 002	134	463	143	144	128	7
Technicians and related support occupations	24	45	132	45	75	39	77	64	6
Sales occupations	261	132	930	227	396	227	181	212	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	251	134	947	240	431	261	242	374	26
Private household occupations	35	—	20	—	17	8	16	22	—
Protective service occupations	51	6	91	17	22	27	23	53	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	296	98	492	211	336	330	598	432	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	45	39	—	94	32	58	20	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	274	129	436	175	263	262	389	248	25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	81	25	100	44	15	72	172	88	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	126	18	282	65	95	94	152	155	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	139	34	183	63	111	60	94	119	—
Construction	97	46	120	99	72	108	155	131	22
Manufacturing	184	115	308	160	203	93	226	158	6
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	189	66	532	106	324	220	303	190	17
Wholesale and retail trade	458	177	1 477	396	781	389	527	477	34
Finance, insurance, and real estate	42	31	477	73	215	90	74	61	—
Business and repair services	46	56	119	78	63	65	68	110	—
Professional and related services	393	162	1 591	302	638	374	635	629	21
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 747	764	5 465	1 382	2 768	1 647	2 320	2 014	135
Private wage and salary workers	1 264	565	4 083	1 055	1 940	1 203	1 756	1 502	79
Government workers	294	122	792	231	462	269	419	318	6
Local government workers	91	43	360	105	191	92	199	136	—
Self-employed workers	142	69	534	72	334	175	139	185	43
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 104	872	6 565	1 773	4 010	1 946	2 798	2 375	168
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 663	710	5 077	1 338	3 141	1 499	2 291	1 695	129
50 to 52 weeks	1 079	518	4 202	894	2 311	1 064	1 502	1 061	93
40 to 49 weeks	199	57	355	154	321	175	179	266	6
27 to 39 weeks	98	57	177	88	155	78	151	105	18
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	204	91	654	225	352	223	234	288	17
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 491	998	7 166	1 958	3 713	2 226	3 216	2 895	163
With a mobility or self-care limitation	126	71	214	101	137	94	181	182	—
With a mobility limitation	62	41	113	51	83	39	85	92	—
In labor force	—	13	28	—	51	—	5	—	—
With a self-care limitation	89	51	148	78	66	61	143	138	—
With a work disability	301	122	391	227	332	229	363	379	18
In labor force	114	56	179	102	171	65	171	102	12
Prevented from working	139	54	149	89	108	153	162	249	6
No work disability	2 190	876	6 775	1 731	3 381	1 997	2 853	2 516	145
In labor force	1 686	730	5 268	1 368	2 667	1 648	2 310	1 959	123
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	850	223	1 602	517	1 273	504	966	630	71
With a mobility or self-care limitation	99	72	248	108	184	63	263	122	23
With a mobility limitation	71	72	181	108	145	55	208	116	17
With a self-care limitation	84	47	161	48	71	30	165	87	13
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	200	63	419	102	253	135	238	241	15
Mean family income (dollars)	14 893	17 421	28 615	15 248	29 377	15 554	14 687	18 765	9 783
1 worker	496	143	1 048	357	645	309	548	456	28
Mean family income (dollars)	22 547	21 505	45 333	23 228	32 888	18 528	15 142	20 479	21 376
2 or more workers	458	282	2 107	471	1 062	591	711	617	63
Mean family income (dollars)	30 453	29 624	50 161	37 031	44 294	33 247	29 615	26 825	32 031

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County—Can.		Remainder of Garfield County						
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 391	—	621	—	13	821	1 430	2 454	3 132
In labor force	997	—	473	—	7	532	978	1 502	2 061
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.7	—	76.2	—	53.8	64.8	68.4	61.2	65.8
Civilian labor force	932	—	469	—	7	531	970	1 500	2 030
Employed	858	—	456	—	7	523	912	1 456	1 948
Unemployed	74	—	13	—	—	8	58	44	82
Percent of civilian labor force	7.9	—	2.8	—	—	1.5	6.0	2.9	4.0
Not in labor force	394	—	148	—	6	289	452	952	1 071
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Enrolled in school	70	—	9	—	—	42	67	113	164
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	176	—	82	—	3	145	160	455	417
Females 16 years and over	733	—	310	—	10	393	779	1 295	1 601
In labor force	490	—	210	—	7	193	451	655	864
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.8	—	67.7	—	70.0	49.1	57.9	50.6	54.0
Civilian labor force	471	—	208	—	7	193	451	655	859
Employed	433	—	204	—	7	191	430	633	840
Unemployed	38	—	4	—	—	2	21	22	19
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	—	1.9	—	—	1.0	4.7	3.4	2.2
With own children under 6 years	122	—	33	—	—	52	159	180	243
In labor force	87	—	24	—	—	25	91	108	135
With own children 6 to 17 years only	123	—	98	—	3	70	136	286	394
In labor force	106	—	72	—	3	51	98	232	303
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	122	—	40	—	—	62	196	245	320
All parents present in household in labor force	87	—	32	—	—	30	107	131	176
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	270	—	168	—	4	196	380	719	956
All parents present in household in labor force	207	—	110	—	4	111	286	549	655
Persons 16 to 19 years	85	—	30	—	—	60	95	180	255
Not enrolled in school	9	—	8	—	—	3	12	28	58
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	45
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	41
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	858	—	456	—	7	523	912	1 456	1 948
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	58	—	37	—	—	37	101	147	124
Professional specialty occupations	203	—	65	—	—	61	71	173	183
Technicians and related support occupations	31	—	17	—	—	5	17	43	32
Sales occupations	111	—	60	—	—	45	132	126	156
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	149	—	67	—	—	79	169	178	264
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	12	13
Protective service occupations	16	—	14	—	—	14	26	4	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	113	—	65	—	4	40	104	191	247
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	—	9	—	—	92	76	231	320
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	105	—	73	—	—	68	113	198	283
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6	—	16	—	—	5	36	51	118
Transportation and material moving occupations	38	—	21	—	—	54	39	69	128
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	21	—	12	—	3	16	28	33	70
Construction	29	—	28	—	—	23	41	79	142
Manufacturing	51	—	39	—	—	33	87	123	145
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	76	—	46	—	3	50	64	111	209
Wholesale and retail trade	183	—	102	—	—	93	237	278	398
Finance, insurance, and real estate	78	—	31	—	—	10	80	33	58
Business and repair services	34	—	23	—	—	10	15	39	87
Professional and related services	327	—	111	—	4	114	155	393	382
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	858	—	456	—	7	523	912	1 456	1 948
Private wage and salary workers	622	—	333	—	7	351	592	909	1 253
Government workers	128	—	82	—	—	88	183	263	318
Local government workers	23	—	36	—	—	41	71	115	157
Self-employed workers	108	—	41	—	—	82	131	261	320
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 090	—	487	—	7	586	1 083	1 668	2 230
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	902	—	390	—	7	489	860	1 293	1 700
50 to 52 weeks	655	—	294	—	7	362	679	965	1 203
40 to 49 weeks	127	—	44	—	—	58	58	128	168
27 to 39 weeks	28	—	22	—	—	21	45	37	122
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	90	—	53	—	—	41	93	153	256
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 144	—	516	—	10	655	1 247	1 890	2 526
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	—	11	—	—	76	17	112	79
With a mobility limitation	29	—	4	—	—	7	9	32	38
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
With a self-care limitation	36	—	7	—	—	69	12	97	57
With a work disability	57	—	37	—	3	26	79	113	191
In labor force	23	—	29	—	—	14	36	49	83
Prevented from working	34	—	8	—	3	8	35	59	99
No work disability	1 087	—	479	—	7	629	1 168	1 777	2 335
In labor force	903	—	421	—	7	497	919	1 380	1 802
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	182	—	101	—	3	165	175	532	575
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	—	18	—	3	41	16	81	126
With a mobility limitation	18	—	16	—	3	41	8	73	72
With a self-care limitation	28	—	6	—	3	11	14	53	70
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	46	—	28	—	—	47	52	114	124
Mean family income (dollars)	13 438	—	20 165	—	—	18 209	14 189	20 345	14 083
1 worker	114	—	46	—	—	71	122	309	436
Mean family income (dollars)	37 903	—	30 764	—	—	26 613	31 942	22 405	25 335
2 or more workers	362	—	178	—	3	190	376	545	696
Mean family income (dollars)	49 757	—	40 996	—	—	46 725	41 055	39 845	34 907

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Garfield County						
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	22 627	22 627	18 410	961	4 728	1 560	526	1 421	1 263	
Less than \$5,000	1 758	1 758	1 456	67	74	169	49	67	92	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 550	2 550	2 097	90	272	287	38	86	166	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 663	2 663	2 245	146	393	215	21	127	160	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 037	5 037	4 132	215	908	335	131	279	257	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 267	4 267	3 425	187	858	243	104	320	267	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 583	3 583	2 795	160	1 117	217	128	309	208	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 879	1 879	1 499	84	645	79	52	147	81	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	405	405	335	5	163	9	—	31	25	
\$100,000 or more	485	485	426	7	298	6	3	55	7	
Median (dollars)	23 243	23 243	22 746	22 917	32 491	17 741	27 778	29 390	23 125	
Mean (dollars)	28 488	28 488	28 492	25 980	40 640	21 980	28 272	35 430	26 002	
Families	15 917	15 917	12 580	740	3 574	1 038	414	1 072	968	
Median income (dollars)	28 218	28 218	28 090	26 775	39 256	23 843	31 848	33 514	26 875	
Males 15 years and over, with income	19 528	19 528	15 644	997	4 211	1 278	517	1 273	1 111	
Median income (dollars)	18 327	18 327	18 196	14 792	25 502	15 034	20 474	21 199	17 208	
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.4	53.4	51.8	48.5	61.3	45.9	60.0	60.3	56.7	
Median income (dollars)	24 748	24 748	24 785	22 089	30 728	23 528	25 085	28 051	24 222	
Females 15 years and over, with income	19 004	19 004	15 520	965	3 880	1 366	405	1 299	1 018	
Median income (dollars)	8 844	8 844	8 953	7 432	11 756	7 873	6 988	11 137	8 228	
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.6	33.6	33.7	34.0	41.5	35.4	43.2	43.2	31.4	
Median income (dollars)	15 333	15 333	15 358	14 263	17 116	13 701	15 202	15 662	14 833	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 564	11 564	11 812	9 531	16 328	9 136	11 116	13 668	9 886	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	22 627	22 627	18 410	961	4 728	1 560	526	1 421	1 263	
With earnings	17 682	17 682	14 217	797	3 931	1 162	429	1 193	980	
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 900	27 900	27 974	24 889	37 786	24 104	27 399	35 519	25 323	
With Social Security income	6 679	6 679	5 567	266	1 287	420	161	293	323	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 830	7 830	7 856	7 616	8 646	6 834	7 374	8 072	8 330	
With public assistance income	1 373	1 373	1 183	55	76	197	24	28	87	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 249	3 249	3 158	3 075	3 874	3 132	4 018	4 609	4 420	
With retirement income	3 407	3 407	2 958	131	771	245	157	126	157	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 159	8 159	8 209	7 697	10 454	3 889	8 629	7 343	6 946	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	33 318	33 318	33 803	29 464	46 219	26 603	32 147	39 709	29 347	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 715	32 715	33 238	27 798	48 685	34 422	41 222	41 222	26 260	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 859	33 859	34 297	30 866	44 156	24 229	30 699	38 212	32 249	
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 406	36 406	37 444	31 643	48 512	30 117	32 482	42 020	30 485	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 700	37 700	39 114	30 212	53 430	33 877	36 745	44 288	27 895	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 371	35 371	36 167	32 757	44 887	25 884	29 921	39 875	32 684	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 521	15 521	15 359	15 345	20 809	18 177	18 184	19 045	15 088	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 463	13 463	13 397	15 376	20 361	14 929	12 890	20 107	13 849	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 038	19 038	18 638	15 314	22 297	21 334	29 656	17 578	20 150	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	15 917	15 917	12 580	740	3 574	1 038	414	1 072	968	
Householder worked in 1989	12 900	12 900	10 075	619	2 979	820	332	959	802	
With related children under 18 years	7 815	7 815	6 102	354	1 680	612	161	551	488	
With related children under 5 years	3 259	3 259	2 684	105	737	194	55	228	180	
Married-couple families	13 373	13 373	10 390	635	3 271	744	381	971	893	
Householder worked in 1989	10 936	10 936	8 405	545	2 733	602	305	876	741	
With related children under 18 years	6 077	6 077	4 610	286	1 440	406	143	481	425	
With related children under 5 years	2 664	2 664	2 153	86	698	125	50	227	154	
Female householder, no husband present	2 029	2 029	1 787	84	272	280	19	81	61	
Householder worked in 1989	1 522	1 522	1 332	53	215	204	13	74	49	
With related children under 18 years	1 406	1 406	1 233	49	209	199	13	56	53	
With related children under 5 years	446	446	402	6	24	69	5	1	20	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 004	8 004	6 973	260	1 360	668	128	422	313	
Nonfamily householder	6 710	6 710	5 830	221	1 154	522	112	349	295	
65 years and over	3 039	3 039	2 555	53	466	203	57	135	201	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	54 809	54 809	43 436	2 426	11 716	3 686	1 349	3 696	3 291	
Persons under 18 years	14 326	14 326	11 004	608	2 974	1 004	324	987	976	
Related children under 18 years	14 255	14 255	10 945	608	2 974	1 004	324	987	976	
Related children 5 to 17 years	10 525	10 525	7 901	424	2 202	747	261	726	765	
Persons 65 years and over	8 369	8 369	6 818	354	1 602	507	236	357	532	
Persons 75 years and over	3 818	3 818	3 159	174	619	244	123	140	251	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 774	1 774	1 395	82	92	110	26	55	136	
Percent below poverty level	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	2.6	10.6	6.3	5.1	14.0	
Householder worked in 1989	1 143	1 143	900	58	42	85	12	23	96	
With related children under 18 years	1 169	1 169	945	52	47	81	13	20	96	
With related children under 5 years	648	648	559	19	27	52	11	4	30	
Married-couple families	971	971	685	54	54	60	21	28	113	
Householder worked in 1989	596	596	423	52	27	53	7	12	79	
With related children under 18 years	493	493	346	38	19	38	8	4	75	
With related children under 5 years	242	242	185	13	12	9	6	4	25	
Female householder, no husband present	665	665	596	22	38	43	5	16	23	
Householder worked in 1989	441	441	392	—	15	25	5	11	17	
With related children under 18 years	554	554	498	8	28	43	5	8	21	
With related children under 5 years	319	319	301	—	15	43	5	—	5	
Unrelated individuals	2 165	2 165	1 874	70	150	285	54	95	74	
Nonfamily householder	1 594	1 594	1 380	57	117	222	45	54	64	
65 years and over	752	752	613	11	39	76	23	31	55	
Persons	7 747	7 747	6 214	339	419	633	123	252	579	
Percent below poverty level	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.0	3.6	17.2	9.1	6.8	17.6	
Persons under 18 years	2 580	2 580	2 073	121	111	146	22	33	241	
Related children under 18 years	2 509	2 509	2 014	121	111	146	22	33	241	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 665	1 665	1 298	88	78	72	8	27	195	
Persons 65 years and over	1 209	1 209	949	43	97	93	46	67	76	
Persons 75 years and over	693	693	568	27	31	79	24	17	49	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 590	3 590	2 886	111	198	255	58	161	277	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	10 534	10 534	8 419	433	550	1 141	190	371	798	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	20 215	20 215	16 080	955	2 132	1 815	312	880	1 374	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 980	674	4 728	1 397	2 981	1 557	2 422	1 817	123
Less than \$5,000	293	52	74	97	163	169	384	198	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	371	73	272	134	302	267	393	220	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	267	119	393	256	259	215	400	281	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	447	180	908	289	676	335	560	549	45
\$25,000 to \$34,999	382	132	858	325	629	243	315	346	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999	118	75	1 117	171	433	214	261	175	30
\$50,000 to \$74,999	84	36	645	101	326	79	109	41	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18	—	163	13	112	—	—	7	—
\$100,000 or more	—	7	298	11	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 046	20 810	32 491	21 062	26 714	17 696	15 483	18 010	27 721
Mean (dollars)	19 058	22 646	40 640	25 234	32 581	21 933	19 043	19 940	25 238
Families	1 154	488	3 574	930	1 960	1 035	1 497	1 314	106
Median income (dollars)	22 062	23 000	39 256	26 721	31 769	23 773	20 013	21 190	28 088
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 474	693	4 211	1 131	2 660	1 275	1 815	1 619	116
Median income (dollars)	14 963	12 404	25 502	16 758	20 807	15 086	12 243	12 839	20 000
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.9	42.7	61.3	49.8	54.2	46.0	47.0	43.1	50.0
Median income (dollars)	20 770	20 635	30 728	23 319	24 370	23 528	19 736	20 179	21 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 528	691	3 880	1 122	2 636	1 356	1 986	1 574	96
Median income (dollars)	6 454	7 096	11 576	8 750	9 762	7 895	7 830	7 186	6 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.3	32.1	41.5	28.4	33.0	35.2	32.2	22.5	36.5
Median income (dollars)	11 796	13 864	17 116	15 766	17 700	13 685	14 065	13 267	11 625
Per capita income (dollars)	8 802	8 277	16 328	10 308	14 045	9 133	8 195	7 658	10 615
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 980	674	4 728	1 397	2 981	1 557	2 422	1 817	123
With earnings	1 362	548	3 931	1 150	2 265	1 159	1 764	1 337	97
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 971	21 408	37 786	23 607	31 055	24 073	18 852	19 959	22 092
With Social Security income	716	192	1 287	423	942	417	827	553	53
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 241	7 664	8 646	7 806	8 746	6 840	6 681	7 987	7 093
With public assistance income	158	53	76	84	132	197	262	197	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 405	3 166	3 874	2 339	4 728	3 132	2 492	2 654	4 548
With retirement income	418	100	771	176	509	242	379	248	23
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 695	6 779	10 454	7 364	9 892	3 878	6 722	7 150	10 425
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	24 358	25 669	46 219	29 343	38 615	26 545	21 944	23 144	26 068
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 839	20 888	48 685	30 066	33 182	28 802	20 882	21 901	25 123
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 126	29 162	44 156	28 636	42 836	24 093	22 971	24 450	26 514
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 961	27 940	48 512	32 370	41 143	30 050	26 505	25 846	26 319
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 629	22 588	53 430	34 317	36 921	33 877	29 347	25 844	25 834
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 584	31 332	44 887	30 555	44 061	25 704	24 343	25 849	26 514
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 011	14 840	20 809	13 092	16 592	18 177	12 378	13 463	21 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 486	13 888	20 361	11 575	15 152	14 929	8 042	11 164	21 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 516	15 646	22 297	15 062	19 909	21 334	18 262	17 222	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 154	488	3 574	930	1 960	1 035	1 497	1 314	106
Householder worked in 1989	904	401	2 979	746	1 573	820	1 150	952	79
With related children under 18 years	490	218	1 680	470	866	609	766	702	34
With related children under 5 years	216	78	737	201	409	194	449	273	11
Married-couple families	910	397	3 271	769	1 691	741	1 023	1 024	101
Householder worked in 1989	702	337	2 733	634	1 372	602	793	738	74
With related children under 18 years	328	160	1 440	376	700	403	457	496	29
With related children under 5 years	150	59	698	176	384	125	235	199	11
Female householder, no husband present	174	72	272	131	208	280	370	224	5
Householder worked in 1989	140	45	215	90	140	204	274	168	5
With related children under 18 years	144	39	209	79	145	199	228	147	5
With related children under 5 years	55	6	24	25	25	69	152	46	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	975	205	1 360	564	1 140	668	1 174	616	17
Nonfamily householder	826	186	1 154	467	1 021	522	925	503	17
65 years and over	448	35	466	197	508	203	461	134	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 277	1 610	11 716	3 383	6 789	3 669	5 480	4 465	300
Persons under 18 years	1 025	395	2 974	917	1 553	1 000	1 382	1 284	66
Related children under 18 years	1 025	395	2 974	880	1 544	1 000	1 382	1 271	66
Related children 5 to 17 years	738	274	2 202	642	1 070	743	930	956	54
Persons 65 years and over	850	223	1 602	517	1 273	504	966	630	71
Persons 75 years and over	360	138	619	271	642	244	474	302	25
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	229	71	92	138	160	110	377	200	5
Percent below poverty level	19.8	14.5	2.6	14.8	8.2	10.6	25.2	15.2	4.7
Householder worked in 1989	130	51	42	89	118	85	247	138	—
With related children under 18 years	159	45	47	58	107	81	281	159	—
With related children under 5 years	68	19	27	42	50	52	232	69	—
Married-couple families	115	45	54	75	98	60	129	99	5
Householder worked in 1989	50	45	27	42	82	53	71	53	—
With related children under 18 years	52	33	19	17	54	38	67	66	—
With related children under 5 years	20	13	12	17	30	9	57	27	—
Female householder, no husband present	114	20	38	63	62	43	172	84	—
Householder worked in 1989	80	—	15	47	36	25	121	68	—
With related children under 18 years	107	6	28	41	53	43	144	76	—
With related children under 5 years	48	—	15	25	20	43	113	37	—
Unrelated individuals	334	53	150	115	184	285	445	261	5
Nonfamily householder	261	47	117	56	162	222	305	190	5
65 years and over	158	6	39	35	84	76	143	59	5
Persons	1 110	291	419	514	646	633	1 579	939	17
Percent below poverty level	26.0	18.1	3.6	15.2	9.5	17.3	28.8	21.0	5.7
Persons under 18 years	409	110	111	170	185	146	560	376	—
Related children under 18 years	409	110	111	133	176	146	560	363	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	315	77	78	75	106	72	281	288	—
Persons 65 years and over	206	34	97	70	116	93	203	100	17
Persons 75 years and over	143	27	31	30	79	79	112	62	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	530	75	198	271	262	255	793	431	12
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 423	360	550	722	838	1 141	1 968	1 279	66
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 274	810	2 132	1 421	2 079	1 815	3 011	2 235	112

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County—Con.		Remainder of Garfield County						
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	731	—	287	—	3	403	690	1 263	1 571
Less than \$5,000	21	—	15	—	—	44	46	92	105
\$5,000 to \$9,999	35	—	17	—	—	28	51	166	191
\$10,000 to \$14,999	55	—	27	—	—	21	72	160	138
\$15,000 to \$34,999	143	—	35	—	—	86	136	257	391
\$35,000 to \$49,999	162	—	55	—	—	71	158	267	291
\$50,000 to \$74,999	201	—	85	—	3	98	108	208	286
\$75,000 to \$99,999	78	—	48	—	—	52	69	81	130
\$100,000 or more	23	—	5	—	—	—	18	25	22
Median (dollars)	31 492	—	33 472	—	—	3	32	7	17
Mean (dollars)	37 491	—	33 808	—	46 250	27 875	27 381	23 125	23 852
Families	522	—	252	—	3	308	550	968	1 256
Median income (dollars)	38 281	—	37 917	—	46 250	34 348	30 703	26 875	26 223
Males 15 years and over, with income	650	—	304	—	3	401	623	1 111	1 442
Median income (dollars)	25 341	—	22 292	—	8 750	20 809	19 458	17 208	18 442
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.5	—	61.8	—	—	62.8	67.4	56.7	57.8
Median income (dollars)	31 220	—	29 688	—	—	25 745	22 500	24 222	23 490
Females 15 years and over, with income	651	—	274	—	10	309	648	1 018	1 225
Median income (dollars)	12 723	—	8 750	—	6 667	7 548	9 342	8 228	8 300
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.2	—	38.7	—	70.0	35.0	39.2	31.4	29.6
Median income (dollars)	16 063	—	16 346	—	27 813	15 882	15 144	14 833	15 114
Per capita income (dollars)	15 793	—	12 534	—	9 965	11 259	11 775	9 886	10 035
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	731	—	287	—	3	403	690	1 263	1 571
With earnings	604	—	249	—	3	332	589	980	1 312
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 279	—	33 341	—	35 985	28 950	30 639	25 323	26 468
With Social Security income	157	—	74	—	3	108	136	392	399
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 915	—	7 490	—	5 940	7 512	8 253	8 330	6 996
With public assistance income	17	—	2	—	—	17	11	87	73
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 344	—	650	—	—	3 800	3 474	4 420	3 233
With retirement income	92	—	31	—	3	48	65	126	176
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 399	—	10 657	—	4 800	7 768	10 095	6 946	7 200
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	43 968	—	36 813	—	46 725	34 239	35 667	29 347	29 528
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 828	—	38 580	—	—	36 912	35 163	26 260	29 625
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 281	—	34 870	—	46 725	32 364	36 181	32 249	29 423
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 992	—	37 821	—	46 725	34 705	37 489	30 485	30 817
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 971	—	39 681	—	—	39 520	37 024	27 895	32 833
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 809	—	35 797	—	46 725	31 399	37 965	32 684	28 737
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 406	—	18 372	—	—	17 178	11 632	15 088	18 519
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 230	—	21 516	—	—	7 821	9 177	13 849	14 685
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 335	—	12 084	—	—	29 656	14 086	20 150	25 831
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	522	—	252	—	3	308	550	968	1 256
Householder worked in 1989	471	—	218	—	—	253	488	802	1 064
With related children under 18 years	267	—	136	—	3	127	284	488	675
With related children under 5 years	116	—	27	—	—	44	112	180	212
Married-couple families	463	—	238	—	3	280	508	893	1 061
Householder worked in 1989	420	—	208	—	—	231	456	741	895
With related children under 18 years	221	—	126	—	3	114	260	425	539
With related children under 5 years	116	—	27	—	—	39	111	154	180
Female householder, no husband present	51	—	12	—	—	14	30	61	125
Householder worked in 1989	51	—	8	—	—	8	23	49	102
With related children under 18 years	38	—	10	—	—	8	18	53	84
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	20	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	254	—	55	—	—	111	168	313	384
Nonfamily householder	209	—	35	—	—	95	140	295	315
65 years and over	86	—	18	—	—	40	49	201	176
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 747	—	816	—	17	1 049	1 949	3 291	4 251
Persons under 18 years	408	—	213	—	4	258	579	976	1 292
Related children under 18 years	408	—	213	—	4	258	579	976	1 280
Related children 5 to 17 years	292	—	180	—	4	207	434	765	1 034
Persons 65 years and over	182	—	101	—	3	165	175	532	575
Persons 75 years and over	84	—	36	—	—	98	56	251	218
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	13	—	11	—	—	21	42	136	169
Percent below poverty level	2.5	—	4.4	—	—	6.8	7.6	14.0	13.5
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	7	—	—	12	23	96	105
With related children under 18 years	8	—	7	—	—	12	23	96	105
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	30	44
Married-couple families	5	—	9	—	—	16	23	113	125
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	7	—	—	7	12	79	68
With related children under 18 years	—	—	5	—	—	8	4	75	55
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	25	22
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	2	—	—	5	16	23	23
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	17	16
With related children under 18 years	—	—	2	—	—	5	8	21	20
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	8
Unrelated individuals	42	—	17	—	—	49	53	74	98
Nonfamily householder	15	—	10	—	—	40	39	64	61
65 years and over	8	—	5	—	—	18	23	55	38
Persons	66	—	48	—	—	106	186	579	614
Percent below poverty level	3.8	—	5.9	—	—	10.1	9.5	17.6	14.4
Persons under 18 years	6	—	11	—	—	22	27	241	206
Related children under 18 years	6	—	11	—	—	22	27	241	194
Related children 5 to 17 years	6	—	11	—	—	8	21	195	132
Persons 65 years and over	13	—	9	—	—	29	54	76	92
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	19	17	49	40
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	59	—	36	—	—	46	107	227	293
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	72	—	73	—	—	124	299	798	821
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	191	—	145	—	—	200	689	1 374	1 727

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Garfield County		Enid city, Garfield County				
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	52 635	52 635	41 503	11 336	3 109	11 336	6 705	3 092	5 010	4 313
Native	52 299	52 299	41 209	11 266	3 083	11 266	6 629	3 066	4 990	4 306
Foreign born	336	336	294	70	26	70	76	26	20	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	72	72	47	—	6	—	9	6	13	8
Persons 5 years and over	49 174	49 174	38 699	10 610	2 911	10 610	6 260	2 894	4 597	3 992
Speak a language other than English	1 279	1 279	963	261	30	261	189	30	108	47
Do not speak English "very well"	295	295	194	54	14	54	32	14	13	16
In linguistically isolated households	78	78	53	—	12	—	9	12	13	8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	12 691	12 691	9 637	2 776	791	2 776	1 435	787	991	1 202
Preprimary school	997	997	777	218	95	218	111	95	20	119
Public school	648	648	473	94	64	94	88	64	20	52
Elementary or high school	9 229	9 229	6 856	1 983	583	1 983	919	579	840	760
Public school	8 749	8 749	6 450	1 802	562	1 802	919	558	816	727
College	2 465	2 465	2 004	575	113	575	405	113	131	323
Public college	1 503	1 503	1 162	399	75	399	252	75	56	81
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	34 971	34 971	27 728	7 832	2 079	7 832	4 553	2 066	3 216	2 669
Less than 9th grade	2 695	2 695	2 163	291	245	291	182	235	355	253
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 266	5 266	4 320	715	469	715	470	469	842	590
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12 819	12 819	9 806	2 686	762	2 686	1 489	759	1 302	936
Some college, no degree	6 555	6 555	5 271	1 727	328	1 727	935	328	417	556
Associate degree	1 463	1 463	1 143	325	70	325	189	70	99	61
Bachelor's degree	4 276	4 276	3 493	1 353	165	1 353	973	165	128	198
Graduate or professional degree	1 897	1 897	1 532	735	40	735	315	40	73	75
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.2	77.2	76.6	87.2	65.7	87.2	85.7	65.9	62.8	68.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.7	17.7	18.1	26.7	9.9	26.7	28.3	9.9	6.3	10.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 425	1 425	1 403	1 245	1 664	1 245	1 291	1 680	1 666	1 399
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	49 174	49 174	38 699	10 610	2 911	10 610	6 260	2 894	4 597	3 992
Same house	25 975	25 975	18 765	5 212	1 508	5 212	3 048	1 495	2 051	1 969
Different house in United States	22 747	22 747	19 486	5 352	1 370	5 352	3 075	1 366	2 503	1 995
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 426	11 426	10 456	2 785	819	2 785	1 255	819	1 636	860
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 265	2 265	1 041	314	79	314	119	79	77	179
Different MSA/PMSA	4 523	4 523	4 091	1 157	294	1 157	1 031	290	467	330
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 533	4 533	3 898	1 096	178	1 096	670	178	323	626
Abroad	452	452	448	46	33	46	137	33	43	28
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	23 591	23 591	18 445	5 461	1 376	5 461	3 085	1 369	2 095	1 773
Car, truck, or van	21 719	21 719	17 179	5 321	1 282	5 321	2 774	1 275	1 898	1 609
Drove alone	19 082	19 082	15 158	4 984	1 141	4 984	2 362	1 134	1 621	1 394
Carpooled	2 637	2 637	2 021	337	141	337	412	141	277	215
Public transportation	113	113	105	—	10	—	6	10	45	14
Other means	887	887	704	29	31	29	222	31	106	134
Worked at home	872	872	457	111	53	111	83	53	46	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	14.6	13.5	14.5	12.4	14.5	10.8	12.4	14.2	15.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	22 276	22 276	17 646	5 188	1 323	5 188	2 971	1 316	2 031	1 661
Central city	18 555	18 555	15 785	4 466	1 268	4 466	2 688	1 261	1 893	1 537
Outside central city	3 721	3 721	1 861	722	55	722	283	55	138	124
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 315	1 315	799	273	53	273	114	53	64	112
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	40 580	40 580	32 297	8 804	2 379	8 804	5 397	2 366	3 815	3 269
In labor force	25 362	25 362	19 935	5 644	1 475	5 644	3 294	1 468	2 384	1 906
Employed	22 886	22 886	17 700	5 239	1 343	5 239	2 560	1 336	2 095	1 810
Unemployed	1 417	1 417	1 222	151	90	151	144	90	282	85
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8	6.5	2.8	6.3	2.8	5.3	6.3	11.9	4.5
Females 16 years and over	21 501	21 501	17 211	4 640	1 281	4 640	2 852	1 271	2 074	1 788
Employed	10 441	10 441	8 193	2 383	655	2 383	1 221	648	970	817
Unemployed	648	648	580	53	48	53	53	48	122	41
With own children under 6 years	3 262	3 262	2 613	724	201	724	420	201	301	282
In labor force	1 947	1 947	1 570	406	154	406	207	154	217	171
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 622	3 622	2 675	814	257	814	396	254	246	316
In labor force	2 646	2 646	1 921	530	161	530	281	158	198	251
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 510	2 510	1 904	471	142	471	264	142	274	266
Not enrolled in school	523	523	417	58	14	58	66	14	115	36
Unemployed or not in labor force	187	187	127	15	4	15	13	4	19	12
Not high school graduate	228	228	179	7	4	7	19	4	69	23
Employed	88	88	86	—	—	—	6	—	50	11
Unemployed	50	50	26	7	—	7	—	—	19	—
Not in labor force	90	90	67	—	4	—	13	4	—	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	27 790	27 790	21 851	6 295	1 610	6 295	3 653	1 603	2 513	2 086
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	21 691	21 691	17 042	4 878	1 256	4 878	2 920	1 249	2 039	1 476
50 to 52 weeks	15 990	15 990	12 550	4 052	948	4 052	2 184	941	1 357	936
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	30 492	30 492	23 822	6 859	1 749	6 859	3 440	1 739	2 868	2 532
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 278	1 278	1 001	185	62	185	131	62	181	136
With a mobility limitation	649	649	571	113	29	113	83	29	85	84
In labor force	107	107	97	28	—	28	51	—	5	—
With a self-care limitation	896	896	668	119	39	119	60	39	143	92
With a work disability	2 596	2 596	2 174	352	162	352	311	159	342	315
In labor force	1 066	1 066	869	155	33	155	150	33	156	92
Prevented from working	1 232	1 232	1 030	118	140	118	108	115	156	195
No work disability	27 896	27 896	21 648	6 507	1 587	6 507	3 129	1 580	2 526	2 217
In labor force	22 131	22 131	17 217	5 051	1 340	5 051	2 423	1 333	2 044	1 776
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over										
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8 158	8 158	6 621	1 583	443	1 583	1 267	440	912	600
With a mobility limitation	1 475	1 475	1 190	242	66	242	184	63	252	122
With a self-care limitation	1 184	1 184	971	175	58	175	145	55	197	116
With a self-care limitation	871	871	714	155	33	155	71	30	154	87

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Garfield County		Enid city, Garfield County				
		Total	Enid city	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	22 886	22 886	17 700	5 239	1 343	5 239	2 560	1 336	2 095	1 810
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	2 281	2 281	1 835	773	81	773	400	81	138	90
Professional specialty occupations.....	2 761	2 761	2 213	965	123	965	424	123	137	117
Technicians and related support occupations.....	619	619	507	127	39	127	69	39	77	51
Sales occupations.....	3 100	3 100	2 595	918	202	918	380	202	168	197
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	3 703	3 703	2 957	918	249	918	425	249	220	363
Private household occupations.....	150	150	118	20	8	20	17	8	16	22
Protective service occupations.....	361	361	293	78	27	78	22	27	23	53
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	3 069	3 069	2 440	450	199	450	253	195	501	362
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 061	1 061	340	39	32	39	94	32	53	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	2 830	2 830	2 128	411	212	411	255	212	368	208
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	735	735	521	95	45	95	15	45	153	83
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1 293	1 293	989	282	63	282	95	63	147	143
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	923	923	764	163	63	163	111	60	94	101
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	21 186	21 186	17 064	4 557	1 217	4 557	2 796	1 214	2 176	1 613
Less than \$5,000.....	1 509	1 509	1 212	74	76	74	150	76	315	150
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	2 357	2 357	1 912	260	208	260	278	208	362	208
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	2 462	2 462	2 073	387	156	387	259	156	352	252
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	4 739	4 739	3 861	870	283	870	652	283	528	462
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	4 017	4 017	3 192	803	208	803	548	208	300	324
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	3 436	3 436	2 655	1 105	208	1 105	405	205	215	169
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	1 817	1 817	1 439	623	63	623	326	63	104	41
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	378	378	308	144	9	144	104	9	-	7
\$100,000 or more.....	471	471	412	291	6	291	74	6	-	-
Median (dollars).....	23 734	23 734	23 267	32 937	20 997	32 937	26 676	20 946	15 889	18 577
Mean (dollars).....	28 905	28 905	28 960	40 712	24 134	40 712	32 218	24 078	19 292	20 546
Families.....	14 967	14 967	11 718	3 449	876	3 449	1 818	873	1 297	1 199
Median income (dollars).....	28 762	28 762	28 671	39 627	24 815	39 627	32 598	24 745	20 728	21 512
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 873	11 873	12 182	16 518	9 593	16 518	14 302	9 591	8 479	8 025
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	21 186	21 186	17 064	4 557	1 217	4 557	2 796	1 214	2 176	1 613
With earnings.....	16 517	16 517	13 133	3 779	938	3 779	2 080	935	1 551	1 181
Mean earnings (dollars).....	28 169	28 169	28 271	37 747	25 571	37 747	30 745	25 537	19 214	20 349
With Social Security income.....	6 382	6 382	5 291	1 247	312	1 247	942	309	774	503
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 928	7 928	7 964	8 663	7 713	8 663	8 746	7 730	6 684	8 305
With public assistance income.....	1 231	1 231	1 049	70	155	70	132	155	228	163
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 320	3 320	3 228	3 866	3 136	3 866	4 728	3 136	2 631	2 716
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	33 807	33 807	34 354	46 467	27 308	46 467	38 758	27 242	22 629	23 448
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	33 753	33 753	34 438	49 442	29 928	49 442	34 383	29 928	22 618	22 366
Married-couple families (dollars).....	36 591	36 591	37 653	48 660	30 808	48 660	41 018	30 737	26 434	26 038
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	38 294	38 294	39 832	53 965	34 490	53 965	37 910	34 490	29 341	26 344
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	15 529	15 529	15 315	20 879	16 323	20 879	16 607	16 323	13 840	12 880
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	13 788	13 788	13 750	20 403	14 140	20 403	14 888	14 140	10 468	10 613
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families.....	14 967	14 967	11 718	3 449	876	3 449	1 818	873	1 297	1 199
Householder worked in 1989.....	12 072	12 072	9 316	2 860	668	2 860	1 431	668	1 003	862
With related children under 18 years.....	7 121	7 121	5 481	1 601	501	1 601	761	498	611	614
With related children under 5 years.....	2 902	2 902	2 367	718	144	718	366	144	335	239
Married-couple families.....	12 781	12 781	9 862	3 174	672	3 174	1 580	669	922	951
Householder worked in 1989.....	10 409	10 409	7 928	2 636	530	2 636	1 261	530	716	690
With related children under 18 years.....	5 688	5 688	4 270	1 389	366	1 389	626	363	396	437
With related children under 5 years.....	2 439	2 439	1 957	686	101	686	341	101	198	170
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 763	1 763	1 530	251	190	251	184	190	298	199
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 294	1 294	1 111	200	124	200	116	124	218	143
With related children under 18 years.....	1 175	1 175	1 011	188	128	188	121	128	156	135
With related children under 5 years.....	363	363	321	24	43	24	25	43	97	46
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	7 380	7 380	6 360	1 314	454	1 314	1 089	454	1 111	494
Nonfamily householder.....	6 219	6 219	5 346	1 108	341	1 108	978	341	879	414
65 years and over.....	2 938	2 938	2 454	447	139	447	508	139	452	134
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	51 036	51 036	39 599	11 222	2 964	11 222	6 336	2 947	4 850	3 975
Persons under 18 years.....	13 046	13 046	9 838	2 791	827	2 791	1 412	823	1 148	1 127
Related children under 18 years.....	12 975	12 975	9 779	2 791	827	2 791	1 403	823	1 148	1 114
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	9 596	9 596	7 051	2 071	629	2 071	958	625	762	819
Persons 65 years and over.....	8 158	8 158	6 621	1 583	443	1 583	1 267	440	912	600
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	1 528	1 528	1 177	86	86	86	130	86	280	170
Percent below poverty level.....	10.2	10.2	10.0	2.5	9.8	2.5	7.2	9.9	21.6	14.2
Householder worked in 1989.....	949	949	732	42	61	42	88	61	177	121
With related children under 18 years.....	961	961	763	41	72	41	90	72	184	129
With related children under 5 years.....	536	536	465	27	52	27	50	52	152	64
Married-couple families.....	875	875	600	54	36	54	68	36	119	86
Householder worked in 1989.....	520	520	356	27	29	27	52	29	66	53
With related children under 18 years.....	432	432	294	19	29	19	37	29	57	53
With related children under 5 years.....	220	220	172	12	9	12	30	9	47	27
Female householder, no husband present.....	572	572	508	32	43	32	62	43	107	84
Householder worked in 1989.....	367	367	323	15	25	15	36	25	65	68
With related children under 18 years.....	464	464	413	22	43	22	53	43	79	76
With related children under 5 years.....	271	271	253	15	43	15	20	43	65	37
Unrelated individuals.....	1 881	1 881	1 591	150	139	150	184	139	420	180
Nonfamily householder.....	1 399	1 399	1 186	117	100	117	162	100	297	142
65 years and over.....	714	714	575	39	38	39	84	38	143	59
Persons.....	6 649	6 649	5 194	380	408	380	583	408	1 283	759
Percent below poverty level.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	3.4	13.8	3.4	9.2	13.8	26.5	19.1
Persons under 18 years.....	2 162	2 162	1 692	78	136	78	167	136	417	316
Related children under 18 years.....	2 091	2 091	1 633	78	136	78	158	136	417	303
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 350	1 350	1 004	61	62	61	88	62	185	233
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 169	1 169	911	97	55	97	116	55	203	100
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	3 012	3 012	2 357	182	188	182	249	188	548	341
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	9 201	9 201	7 200	511	827	511	755	827	1 659	1 066

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Garfield County	Enid city, Garfield County
		Total	Enid city	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 002	2 002	1 994	557	557
Native	1 962	1 962	1 954	557	557
Foreign born	40	40	40	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 841	1 841	1 833	513	513
Speak a language other than English	74	74	74	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	32	32	32	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	505	505	502	88	88
Preprimary school	17	17	17	—	—
Public school	9	9	9	—	—
Elementary or high school	450	450	447	88	88
Public school	450	450	447	88	88
College	38	38	38	—	—
Public college	20	20	20	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 202	1 202	1 197	402	402
Less than 9th grade	194	194	191	95	95
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	223	223	223	122	122
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	452	452	450	113	113
Same college, no degree	166	166	166	11	11
Associate degree	63	63	63	25	25
Bachelor's degree	62	62	62	36	36
Graduate or professional degree	42	42	42	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.3	65.3	65.4	46.0	46.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 772	1 772	1 772	2 176	2 176
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	1 841	1 841	1 833	513	513
Same house	780	780	777	307	307
Different house in United States	1 023	1 023	1 018	206	206
Central city of this MSA/PMMSA	452	452	447	116	116
Remainder of this MSA/PMMSA	16	16	16	—	—
Different MSA/PMMSA	330	330	330	26	26
Not in on MSA/PMMSA	225	225	225	64	64
Abroad	38	38	38	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	710	710	707	241	241
Car, truck, or van	609	609	606	183	183
Drive alone	429	429	426	137	137
Carpooled	180	180	180	46	46
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	91	91	91	48	48
Worked at home	10	10	10	10	10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.3	13.3	13.3	16.1	16.1
Worked in MSA/PMMSA of residence	687	687	684	232	232
Central city	638	638	635	218	218
Outside central city	49	49	49	14	14
Worked outside MSA/PMMSA of residence	23	23	23	9	9
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 470	1 470	1 465	446	446
In labor force	858	858	855	265	265
Employed	628	628	625	241	241
Unemployed	135	135	135	24	24
Percent of civilian labor force	17.7	17.7	17.8	9.1	9.1
emales 16 years and over	718	718	716	232	232
Employed	332	332	332	112	112
Unemployed	51	51	51	15	15
With own children under 6 years	100	100	100	16	16
In labor force	71	71	71	16	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only	168	168	168	49	49
In labor force	135	135	135	39	39
Persons 16 to 19 years	111	111	111	28	28
Not enrolled in school	60	60	60	28	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	13	13	—	—
Not high school graduate	32	32	32	28	28
Employed	28	28	28	28	28
Unemployed	4	4	4	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	910	910	907	252	252
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	691	691	688	180	180
50 to 52 weeks	434	434	431	105	105
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 046	1 046	1 043	390	390
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	84	84	32	32
With a mobility limitation	10	10	10	10	10
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	74	74	74	22	22
With a work disability	98	98	98	38	38
In labor force	29	29	29	9	9
Prevented from working	63	63	63	29	29
No work disability	948	948	945	352	352
In labor force	715	715	712	256	256
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	143	143	141	56	56
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	20	20	—	—
With a mobility limitation	20	20	20	—	—
With a self-care limitation	20	20	20	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Garfield County	Enid city, Garfield County
		Total	Enid city	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	628	628	625	241	241
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	92	92	92	11	11
Professional specialty occupations -----	44	44	44	20	20
Technicians and related support occupations -----	18	18	18	-	-
Sales occupations -----	28	28	28	16	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	21	21	21	12	12
Private household occupations -----	-	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations -----	4	4	4	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	221	221	218	107	107
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	5	5	5	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	92	92	92	50	50
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	18	18	18	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	42	42	42	25	25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	43	43	43	-	-
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	740	740	735	290	290
Less than \$5,000 -----	131	131	131	85	85
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	118	118	116	63	63
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	135	135	135	59	59
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	166	166	163	39	39
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	109	109	109	25	25
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	65	65	65	9	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	16	16	16	10	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	14 222	14 222	14 194	9 613	9 613
Mean (dollars) -----	17 329	17 329	17 325	13 329	13 329
Families -----	472	472	467	133	133
Median income (dollars) -----	17 500	17 500	17 469	17 917	17 917
Per capita income (dollars) -----	6 698	6 698	6 686	7 129	7 129
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	740	740	735	290	290
With earnings -----	577	577	574	179	179
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	18 726	18 726	18 699	17 240	17 240
With Social Security income -----	199	199	197	101	101
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 504	5 504	5 500	4 569	4 569
With public assistance income -----	84	84	84	34	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 037	3 037	3 037	3 313	3 313
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	20 009	20 009	20 030	20 613	20 613
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	18 494	18 494	18 440	19 922	19 922
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	23 645	23 645	23 641	17 332	17 332
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	24 668	24 668	24 680	28 250	28 250
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	16 666	16 666	16 744	22 528	22 528
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	11 604	11 604	11 604	16 933	16 933
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families -----	472	472	467	133	133
Householder worked in 1989 -----	390	390	387	123	123
With related children under 18 years -----	350	350	345	88	88
With related children under 5 years -----	170	170	170	40	40
Married-couple families -----	243	243	240	49	49
Householder worked in 1989 -----	211	211	208	49	49
With related children under 18 years -----	174	174	171	23	23
With related children under 5 years -----	85	85	85	14	14
Female householder, no husband present -----	198	198	196	84	84
Householder worked in 1989 -----	164	164	164	74	74
With related children under 18 years -----	163	163	161	65	65
With related children under 5 years -----	72	72	72	26	26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	332	332	332	181	181
Nonfamily householder -----	268	268	268	157	157
65 years and over -----	77	77	77	56	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 734	1 734	1 726	557	557
Persons under 18 years -----	550	550	547	111	111
Related children under 18 years -----	550	550	547	111	111
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	389	389	386	67	67
Persons 65 years and over -----	143	143	141	56	56
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	133	133	133	24	24
Percent below poverty level -----	28.2	28.2	28.5	18.0	18.0
Householder worked in 1989 -----	92	92	92	24	24
With related children under 18 years -----	115	115	115	9	9
With related children under 5 years -----	60	60	60	-	-
Married-couple families -----	62	62	62	24	24
Householder worked in 1989 -----	49	49	49	24	24
With related children under 18 years -----	47	47	47	9	9
With related children under 5 years -----	8	8	8	-	-
Female householder, no husband present -----	58	58	58	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	43	43	43	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	55	55	55	-	-
With related children under 5 years -----	39	39	39	-	-
Unrelated individuals -----	172	172	172	122	122
Nonfamily householder -----	108	108	108	98	98
65 years and over -----	30	30	30	30	30
Persons -----	641	641	641	201	201
Percent below poverty level -----	37.0	37.0	37.1	36.1	36.1
Persons under 18 years -----	245	245	245	10	10
Related children under 18 years -----	245	245	245	10	10
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	196	196	196	10	10
Persons 65 years and over -----	30	30	30	30	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	321	321	321	59	59
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	745	745	740	281	281

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Gorfield County	
		Total	Enid city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 219	1 219	1 008
Native	1 214	1 214	1 003
Foreign born	5	5	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 089	1 089	906
Speak a language other than English	52	52	48
Do not speak English "very well"	10	10	10
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	391	391	337
Preprimary school	39	39	35
Public school	23	23	21
Elementary or high school	298	298	253
Public school	287	287	242
College	54	54	49
Public college	37	37	32
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	635	635	506
Less than 9th grade	69	69	67
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	126	126	101
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	166	166	114
Some college, no degree	125	125	89
Associate degree	54	54	45
Bachelor's degree	68	68	63
Graduate or professional degree	27	27	27
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.3	69.3	66.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.0	15.0	17.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 500	1 500	1 350
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 089	1 089	906
Some house	382	382	311
Different house in United States	707	707	595
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	346	346	331
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	93	93	53
Different MSA/PMSA	127	127	114
Not in on MSA/PMSA	141	141	97
Abroad	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	484	484	397
Car, truck, or van	434	434	358
Drove alone	382	382	310
Carpooled	52	52	48
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	48	48	39
Worked at home	2	2	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.0	13.0	11.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	450	450	379
Central city	370	370	322
Outside central city	80	80	57
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	34	34	18
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	797	797	657
In labor force	581	581	490
Employed	496	496	408
Unemployed	71	71	68
Percent of civilian labor force	12.5	12.5	14.3
Females 16 years and over	465	465	383
Employed	267	267	218
Unemployed	41	41	41
With own children under 6 years	98	98	82
In labor force	63	63	57
With own children 6 to 17 years only	106	106	75
In labor force	76	76	49
Persons 16 to 19 years	82	82	75
Not enrolled in school	12	12	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	11	9
Not high school graduate	3	3	—
Employed	1	1	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	2	2	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	577	577	490
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	440	440	376
50 to 52 weeks	255	255	208
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	729	729	601
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	47	34
With a mobility limitation	21	21	14
In labor force	4	4	—
With a self-care limitation	45	45	34
With a work disability	130	130	108
In labor force	90	90	76
Prevented from working	37	37	32
No work disability	599	599	493
In labor force	470	470	393
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	48	48	36
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gorfield County		
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	496	496	408
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	52	52	52
Professional specialty occupations	50	50	45
Technicians and related support occupations	15	15	13
Sales occupations	69	69	57
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	59	59	48
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	146	146	127
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39	39	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	36	36	26
Transportation and material moving occupations	13	13	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	17	17
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	395	395	326
Less than \$5,000	53	53	48
\$5,000 to \$9,999	40	40	36
\$10,000 to \$14,999	46	46	31
\$15,000 to \$24,999	81	81	60
\$25,000 to \$34,999	82	82	67
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	41	34
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30	30	28
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	8	8
\$100,000 or more	14	14	14
Median (dollars)	22 656	22 656	23 500
Mean (dollars)	30 389	30 389	32 363
Families	285	285	223
Median income (dollars)	24 297	24 297	25 446
Per capita income (dollars)	8 006	8 006	8 599
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	395	395	326
With earnings	344	344	284
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 535	30 535	32 473
With Social Security income	80	80	61
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 183	6 183	6 572
With public assistance income	44	44	38
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 965	1 965	1 763
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	33 812	33 812	37 593
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 483	21 483	22 514
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 120	45 120	51 143
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 530	30 530	32 621
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 532	9 532	9 148
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 771	8 771	8 255
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	285	285	223
Householder worked in 1989	248	248	200
With related children under 18 years	211	211	164
With related children under 5 years	104	104	78
Married-couple families	191	191	146
Householder worked in 1989	158	158	127
With related children under 18 years	117	117	87
With related children under 5 years	66	66	51
Female householder, no husband present	57	57	52
Householder worked in 1989	53	53	48
With related children under 18 years	57	57	52
With related children under 5 years	11	11	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	152	152	142
Nonfamily householder	110	110	103
65 years and over	21	21	21
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 209	1 209	998
Persons under 18 years	486	486	409
Related children under 18 years	486	486	409
Related children 5 to 17 years	356	356	307
Persons 65 years and over	48	48	36
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	65	65	46
Percent below poverty level	22.8	22.8	20.6
Householder worked in 1989	54	54	37
With related children under 18 years	63	63	46
With related children under 5 years	36	36	25
Married-couple families	9	9	5
Householder worked in 1989	2	2	—
With related children under 18 years	7	7	5
With related children under 5 years	7	7	5
Female householder, no husband present	33	33	30
Householder worked in 1989	29	29	26
With related children under 18 years	33	33	30
With related children under 5 years	9	9	9
Unrelated individuals	51	51	50
Nonfamily householder	40	40	39
65 years and over	8	8	8
Persons	274	274	219
Percent below poverty level	22.7	22.7	21.9
Persons under 18 years	115	115	90
Related children under 18 years	115	115	90
Related children 5 to 17 years	77	77	68
Persons 65 years and over	10	10	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	126	126	90
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	379	379	307

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	Enid city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	495	495	488
Native	204	204	200
Foreign born	291	291	288
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	19	19	19
Persons 5 years and over	470	470	463
Speak a language other than English	192	192	189
Do not speak English "very well"	86	86	86
In linguistically isolated households	39	39	39
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	219	219	218
Preprimary school	24	24	24
Public school	12	12	12
Elementary or high school	141	141	140
Public school	113	113	112
College	54	54	54
Public college	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	254	254	248
Less than 9th grade	32	32	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	23	23	23
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	78	78	75
Some college, no degree	36	36	33
Associate degree	12	12	12
Bachelor's degree	29	29	29
Graduate or professional degree	44	44	44
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.3	78.3	77.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.7	28.7	29.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	856	856	854
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	470	470	463
Same house	209	209	206
Different house in United States	186	186	182
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	67	67	67
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	11	11	9
Different MSA/PMSA	60	60	58
Not in on MSA/PMSA	48	48	48
Abroad	75	75	75
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	257	257	253
Car, truck, or van	246	246	242
Drove alone	231	231	227
Carpooled	15	15	15
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	11	11	11
Worked at home	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	19.2	19.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	249	249	245
Central city	216	216	212
Outside central city	33	33	33
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8	8	8
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	387	387	381
In labor force	268	268	264
Employed	219	219	215
Unemployed	11	11	11
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	4.8	4.9
Females 16 years and over	240	240	237
Employed	123	123	120
Unemployed	6	6	6
With own children under 6 years	34	34	34
In labor force	23	23	23
With own children 6 to 17 years only	43	43	40
In labor force	34	34	31
Persons 16 to 19 years	50	50	50
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	281	281	277
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	185	185	181
50 to 52 weeks	115	115	111
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	338	338	332
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	29	27
With a mobility limitation	2	2	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	27	27	27
With a work disability	25	25	23
In labor force	5	5	5
Prevented from working	20	20	18
No work disability	313	313	309
In labor force	214	214	210
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11	11	11
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County		
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	219	219	215
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	11	11
Professional specialty occupations	53	53	53
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—
Sales occupations	11	11	11
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9	9	9
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	9	9	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	90	90	90
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	27	27	23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9	9	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	162	162	162
Less than \$5,000	52	52	52
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12	12	12
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	27	27	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999	38	38	38
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14	14	14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	19	19
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 938	20 938	20 938
Mean (dollars)	24 775	24 775	24 775
Families	74	74	74
Median income (dollars)	26 000	26 000	26 000
Per capita income (dollars)	10 152	10 152	10 062
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	162	162	162
With earnings	115	115	115
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 851	30 851	30 851
With Social Security income	9	9	9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 160	5 160	5 160
With public assistance income	12	12	12
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 336	2 336	2 336
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	29 473	29 473	29 473
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 447	32 447	32 447
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 722	34 722	34 722
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 411	41 411	41 411
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 520	28 520	28 520
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 520	28 520	28 520
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	74	74	74
Householder worked in 1989	74	74	74
With related children under 18 years	59	59	59
With related children under 5 years	16	16	16
Married-couple families	53	53	53
Householder worked in 1989	53	53	53
With related children under 18 years	38	38	38
With related children under 5 years	16	16	16
Female householder, no husband present	9	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	9
With related children under 18 years	9	9	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	115	115	114
Nonfamily householder	88	88	88
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	495	495	488
Persons under 18 years	136	136	135
Related children under 18 years	136	136	135
Related children 5 to 17 years	111	111	110
Persons 65 years and over	11	11	11
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	17	17	17
Percent below poverty level	23.0	23.0	23.0
Householder worked in 1989	17	17	17
With related children under 18 years	12	12	12
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Married-couple families	5	5	5
Householder worked in 1989	5	5	5
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	61	61	61
Nonfamily householder	47	47	47
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	116	116	113
Percent below poverty level	23.4	23.4	23.2
Persons under 18 years	30	30	29
Related children under 18 years	30	30	29
Related children 5 to 17 years	14	14	13
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	88	88	88
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	116	116	113

Table 28. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County		
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	919	919	817
Native	721	721	642
Foreign born	198	198	175
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	27	27	24
Persons 5 years and over	792	792	699
Speak a language other than English	346	346	313
Do not speak English "very well"	139	139	128
In linguistically isolated households	57	57	51
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	216	216	182
Preprimary school	6	6	6
Public school	6	6	6
Elementary or high school	189	189	155
Public school	189	189	155
College	21	21	21
Public college	21	21	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	490	490	438
Less than 9th grade	134	134	118
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	89	89	79
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	175	175	156
Some college, no degree	42	42	39
Associate degree	2	2	—
Bachelor's degree	34	34	32
Graduate or professional degree	14	14	14
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.5	54.5	55.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.8	9.8	10.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 442	1 442	1 421
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	792	792	699
Same house	223	223	192
Different house in United States	562	562	500
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	297	297	275
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	25	25	13
Different MSA/PMSA	124	124	120
Not in on MSA/PMSA	116	116	92
Abroad	7	7	7
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	405	405	364
Car, truck, or van	372	372	335
Drove alone	261	261	227
Carpooled	111	111	108
Public transportation	14	14	14
Other means	10	10	8
Worked at home	9	9	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	12.8	12.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	384	384	354
Central city	345	345	335
Outside central city	39	39	19
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	21	21	10
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	626	626	574
In labor force	442	442	401
Employed	390	390	349
Unemployed	29	29	29
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.9	7.7
Females 16 years and over	269	269	254
Employed	126	126	119
Unemployed	16	16	16
With own children under 6 years	53	53	49
In labor force	26	26	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	45	45	37
In labor force	27	27	21
Persons 16 to 19 years	64	64	64
Not enrolled in school	17	17	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	7	7
Not high school graduate	7	7	7
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	7	7	7
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	441	441	398
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	380	380	343
50 to 52 weeks	214	214	193
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	515	515	463
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	37	32
With a mobility limitation	3	3	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	37	37	32
With a work disability	59	59	56
In labor force	31	31	31
Prevented from working	13	13	10
No work disability	456	456	407
In labor force	370	370	329
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	45	45	45
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6	6
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	6	6	6

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gorfield County		
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	390	390	349
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	23	23	23
Professional specialty occupations	52	52	52
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—
Sales occupations	21	21	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	35	35	35
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	107	107	105
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	18	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	75	75	55
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40	40	38
Transportation and material moving occupations	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	16	13
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	288	288	249
Less than \$5,000	36	36	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	51	51	49
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20	20	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	52	52	45
\$25,000 to \$34,999	58	58	42
\$35,000 to \$49,999	40	40	40
\$50,000 to \$74,999	23	23	23
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	8	8	8
Median (dollars)	23 438	23 438	23 802
Mean (dollars)	26 304	26 304	27 194
Families	224	224	185
Median income (dollars)	26 250	26 250	26 908
Per capita income (dollars)	8 442	8 442	8 498
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	288	288	249
With earnings	244	244	208
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 528	29 528	30 979
With Social Security income	23	23	23
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 503	6 503	6 503
With public assistance income	24	24	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 451	2 451	2 500
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	29 532	29 532	31 410
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 712	31 712	35 667
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 740	34 740	37 763
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 037	40 037	48 458
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 486	8 486	8 601
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 486	8 486	8 601
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All income levels in 1989			
Families	224	224	185
Householder worked in 1989	209	209	173
With related children under 18 years	141	141	105
With related children under 5 years	116	116	89
Married-couple families	175	175	141
Householder worked in 1989	169	169	135
With related children under 18 years	98	98	67
With related children under 5 years	94	94	67
Female householder, no husband present	24	24	22
Householder worked in 1989	18	18	16
With related children under 18 years	24	24	22
With related children under 5 years	6	6	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	71	71	71
Nonfamily householder	64	64	64
65 years and over	11	11	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	864	864	762
Persons under 18 years	302	302	252
Related children under 18 years	302	302	252
Related children 5 to 17 years	181	181	140
Persons 65 years and over	45	45	45
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	59	59	50
Percent below poverty level	26.3	26.3	27.0
Householder worked in 1989	53	53	44
With related children under 18 years	40	40	31
With related children under 5 years	22	22	15
Married-couple families	20	20	13
Householder worked in 1989	20	20	13
With related children under 18 years	7	7	—
With related children under 5 years	7	7	—
Female householder, no husband present	24	24	22
Householder worked in 1989	18	18	16
With related children under 18 years	24	24	22
With related children under 5 years	6	6	6
Unrelated individuals	17	17	17
Nonfamily householder	17	17	17
65 years and over	8	8	8
Persons	252	252	232
Percent below poverty level	29.2	29.2	30.4
Persons under 18 years	121	121	110
Related children under 18 years	121	121	110
Related children 5 to 17 years	89	89	78
Persons 65 years and over	14	14	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	106	106	93
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	284	284	250

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	Enid city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	52 209	52 209	41 118
Native	51 924	51 924	40 873
Foreign born	285	285	245
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	60	60	35
Persons 5 years and over	48 797	48 797	38 361
Speak a language other than English	1 195	1 195	881
Do not speak English "very well"	266	266	165
In linguistically isolated households	66	66	41
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	12 594	12 594	9 555
Preprimary school	997	997	777
Public school	648	648	473
Elementary or high school	9 132	9 132	6 774
Public school	8 652	8 652	6 368
College	2 465	2 465	2 004
Public college	1 503	1 503	1 162
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	34 753	34 753	27 532
Less than 9th grade	2 663	2 663	2 134
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 226	5 226	4 282
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12 731	12 731	9 731
Some college, no degree	6 531	6 531	5 247
Associate degree	1 461	1 461	1 143
Bachelor's degree	4 251	4 251	3 470
Graduate or professional degree	1 890	1 890	1 525
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.3	77.3	76.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.7	17.7	18.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 424	1 424	1 401
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	48 797	48 797	38 361
Same house	25 849	25 849	18 649
Different house in United States	22 496	22 496	19 264
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 308	11 308	10 351
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 247	2 247	1 028
Different MSA/PMSA	4 461	4 461	4 029
Not in on MSA/PMSA	4 480	4 480	3 856
Abroad	452	452	448
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	23 387	23 387	18 261
Car, truck, or van	21 539	21 539	17 017
Drove alone	18 960	18 960	15 052
Carpooled	2 579	2 579	1 965
Public transportation	99	99	91
Other means	879	879	696
Worked at home	870	870	457
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	14.6	13.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	22 083	22 083	17 462
Central city	18 385	18 385	15 615
Outside central city	3 698	3 698	1 847
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 304	1 304	799
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	40 263	40 263	32 002
In labor force	25 129	25 129	19 722
Employed	22 690	22 690	17 524
Unemployed	1 388	1 388	1 193
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8	6.4
Females 16 years and over	21 330	21 330	17 044
Employed	10 346	10 346	8 100
Unemployed	632	632	564
With own children under 6 years	3 234	3 234	2 587
In labor force	1 921	1 921	1 544
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 589	3 589	2 644
In labor force	2 623	2 623	1 900
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 454	2 454	1 848
Not enrolled in school	506	506	400
Unemployed or not in labor force	180	180	120
Not high school graduate	221	221	172
Employed	88	88	86
Unemployed	43	43	19
Not in labor force	90	90	67
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	27 565	27 565	21 648
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	21 502	21 502	16 871
50 to 52 weeks	15 871	15 871	12 436
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	30 219	30 219	23 571
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 260	1 260	985
With a mobility limitation	649	649	571
In labor force	107	107	97
With a self-care limitation	878	878	652
With a work disability	2 569	2 569	2 147
In labor force	1 058	1 058	861
Prevented from working	1 222	1 222	1 020
No work disability	27 650	27 650	21 424
In labor force	21 926	21 926	17 032
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 122	8 122	6 585
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 469	1 469	1 184
With a mobility limitation	1 184	1 184	971
With a self-care limitation	865	865	708

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	Enid city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	22 690	22 690	17 524
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 258	2 258	1 812
Professional specialty occupations	2 729	2 729	2 181
Technicians and related support occupations	619	619	507
Sales occupations	3 081	3 081	2 576
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3 688	3 688	2 942
Private household occupations	150	150	118
Protective service occupations	361	361	293
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 006	3 006	2 379
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 050	1 050	331
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 808	2 808	2 119
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	735	735	521
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 290	1 290	989
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	915	915	756
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	21 069	21 069	16 965
Less than \$5,000	1 495	1 495	1 198
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 335	2 335	1 890
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 462	2 462	2 073
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4 711	4 711	3 837
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3 985	3 985	3 174
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 430	3 430	2 649
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 810	1 810	1 432
\$75,000 to \$99,999	378	378	308
\$100,000 or more	463	463	404
Median (dollars)	23 716	23 716	23 247
Mean (dollars)	28 889	28 889	28 938
Families	14 880	14 880	11 649
Median income (dollars)	28 807	28 807	28 737
Per capita income (dollars)	11 882	11 882	12 197
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	21 069	21 069	16 965
With earnings	16 414	16 414	13 048
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 128	28 128	28 218
With Social Security income	6 368	6 368	5 277
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 932	7 932	7 970
With public assistance income	1 215	1 215	1 033
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 338	3 338	3 248
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	33 798	33 798	34 336
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 676	33 676	34 326
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 548	36 548	37 585
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 155	38 155	39 617
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 587	15 587	15 380
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 856	13 856	13 828
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	14 721	14 727	11 512
Householder worked in 1989	11 898	11 897	9 189
With related children under 18 years	7 128	7 128	5 472
With related children under 5 years	2 907	2 907	2 369
Married-couple families	12 491	12 506	9 619
Householder worked in 1989	10 164	10 172	7 735
With related children under 18 years	5 629	5 629	4 212
With related children under 5 years	2 416	2 416	1 941
Female householder, no husband present	1 768	1 759	1 533
Householder worked in 1989	1 342	1 333	1 159
With related children under 18 years	1 210	1 210	1 038
With related children under 5 years	366	366	323
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	7 147	7 155	6 143
Nonfamily householder	6 082	6 090	5 213
65 years and over	2 841	2 849	2 359
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	50 237	50 251	39 243
Persons under 18 years	12 928	12 928	9 748
Related children under 18 years	12 857	12 857	9 689
Related children 5 to 17 years	9 520	9 520	7 002
Persons 65 years and over	7 970	7 982	6 453
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 500	1 509	1 123
Percent below poverty level	10.1	10.1	9.6
Householder worked in 1989	932	932	691
With related children under 18 years	964	964	742
With related children under 5 years	542	542	461
Married-couple families	848	857	569
Householder worked in 1989	507	507	341
With related children under 18 years	418	418	278
With related children under 5 years	199	199	149
Female householder, no husband present	529	529	455
Householder worked in 1989	334	334	280
With related children under 18 years	433	433	372
With related children under 5 years	265	265	248
Unrelated individuals	1 731	1 772	1 480
Nonfamily householder	1 297	1 338	1 116
65 years and over	663	704	557
Persons	6 378	6 428	4 938
Percent below poverty level	12.7	12.8	12.6
Persons under 18 years	2 119	2 119	1 649
Related children under 18 years	2 048	2 048	1 590
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 317	1 317	972
Persons 65 years and over	1 105	1 146	880
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 907	2 907	2 232
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 831	8 881	6 842

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Gorfield County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Gorfield County					
		Total	Enid city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
All housing units.....	26 502	26 502	21 673	1 107	5 045	1 943	604	1 548	1 445
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	56	56	53	—	8	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	772	772	621	13	336	64	22	94	40
1980 to 1984.....	3 346	3 346	2 555	89	1 326	270	63	567	206
1970 to 1979.....	5 907	5 907	4 485	401	2 042	351	176	496	370
1960 to 1969.....	3 967	3 967	3 316	277	844	244	76	114	252
1950 to 1959.....	4 016	4 016	3 681	122	244	330	34	134	112
1940 to 1949.....	2 880	2 880	2 595	81	229	307	29	40	61
1939 or earlier.....	5 558	5 558	4 367	124	16	377	204	103	404
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	188	188	181	—	—	13	3	7	2
1 bedroom.....	2 370	2 370	2 253	68	232	270	22	40	41
2 bedrooms.....	9 425	9 425	8 040	349	1 028	826	110	359	396
3 bedrooms.....	12 247	12 247	9 486	604	3 230	755	380	983	822
4 bedrooms.....	1 919	1 919	1 431	76	518	61	81	147	168
5 or more bedrooms.....	353	353	282	10	37	18	8	12	16
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	70	70	70	—	18	—	—	11	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	151	151	151	—	101	—	—	9	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	59	59	59	—	28	—	—	5	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	26 071	26 071	21 265	1 102	5 045	1 907	604	1 545	1 435
Source of water, public system or private company.....	23 685	23 685	20 529	587	4 704	1 943	246	928	1 096
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	23 276	23 276	20 805	928	4 885	1 931	183	775	742
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	200	200	157	—	—	24	—	3	19
Owner-occupied housing units.....	56	56	24	—	—	6	—	3	19
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	22 460	22 460	18 211	957	4 713	1 517	541	1 414	1 253
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	17 701	17 701	15 933	820	3 941	1 360	76	798	503
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 368	1 368	254	32	44	21	270	185	333
Electricity.....	3 083	3 083	1 886	95	728	103	167	392	346
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	19	19	7	—	—	—	—	6	6
All other fuels.....	276	276	118	10	—	33	28	33	65
No fuel used.....	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	1 507	1 507	1 400	52	83	186	5	43	49
1.....	7 784	7 784	6 793	288	1 388	515	100	376	337
2.....	9 216	9 216	7 463	411	2 415	618	257	592	478
3 or more.....	3 953	3 953	2 555	206	827	198	179	403	389
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	15 522	15 522	11 951	745	3 558	971	482	1 085	1 071
1989 to March 1990.....	1 276	1 276	1 012	83	303	55	26	128	71
1985 to 1988.....	3 386	3 386	2 757	158	1 129	192	88	269	176
1980 to 1984.....	2 640	2 640	1 912	101	856	236	71	248	225
1970 to 1979.....	3 979	3 979	3 061	232	885	196	133	268	243
1969 or earlier.....	4 241	4 241	3 209	171	385	292	164	171	356
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6 938	6 938	6 260	212	1 155	546	59	329	182
1989 to March 1990.....	3 644	3 644	3 376	64	608	291	14	160	91
1985 to 1988.....	2 500	2 500	2 257	91	461	182	15	161	45
1980 to 1984.....	459	459	386	25	67	52	9	4	16
1970 to 1979.....	218	218	181	30	19	21	16	—	7
1969 or earlier.....	117	117	60	2	—	—	5	4	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	1 471	1 471	1 295	44	40	179	9	39	58
Householder 65 years and over.....	5 885	5 885	4 799	162	1 061	378	169	283	357
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5 058	5 058	4 052	152	943	303	151	232	343
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	22	22	—	—	—	6	—	3	—
No telephone in unit.....	83	83	72	6	—	16	—	9	8
No vehicle available.....	803	803	731	19	51	79	5	35	31
Complete plumbing facilities.....	22 385	22 385	18 179	957	4 713	1 511	541	1 411	1 234
1.00 or less persons per room.....	22 007	22 007	17 853	927	4 674	1 468	532	1 406	1 208
1.01 or more persons per room.....	378	378	326	30	39	43	9	5	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	75	75	32	—	—	6	—	3	19
1.00 or less persons per room.....	63	63	20	—	—	6	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 945	31 945	32 579	28 641	43 285	24 419	28 788	39 694	26 761
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 478	20 478	20 387	16 126	29 916	18 015	21 608	25 230	18 493
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	3 422	3 422	2 816	133	211	351	68	110	210
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 591	1 591	1 147	72	112	183	51	81	161
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 831	1 831	1 669	61	99	168	17	29	49

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units	2 504	797	5 045	1 719	3 350	1 937	3 210	2 208	150
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	45	—
1985 to 1988	19	6	336	45	48	64	13	15	—
1980 to 1984	—	52	1 326	103	308	270	122	55	—
1970 to 1979	162	258	2 042	129	747	351	205	342	45
1960 to 1969	236	195	844	106	1 093	244	275	243	18
1950 to 1959	779	99	244	211	720	330	747	488	22
1940 to 1949	418	72	229	231	308	301	537	474	8
1939 or earlier	890	115	16	894	126	377	1 311	546	57
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	51	—	—	6	55	13	43	6	—
1 bedroom	517	63	232	163	297	270	434	236	8
2 bedrooms	1 001	291	1 028	819	1 112	826	1 784	960	28
3 bedrooms	740	390	3 230	514	1 657	749	783	854	93
4 bedrooms	127	46	518	176	209	61	108	119	21
5 or more bedrooms	68	7	37	41	20	18	58	33	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	18	—	41	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	101	41	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	28	—	—	—	26	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 394	792	5 045	1 644	3 350	1 901	3 061	2 175	150
Source of water, public system or private company	2 481	563	4 704	1 702	3 180	1 937	3 210	2 194	16
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 496	634	4 885	1 714	3 278	1 931	3 179	2 175	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities	65	—	—	5	—	18	49	20	—
Owner-occupied housing units	12	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 858	666	4 713	1 400	2 993	1 511	2 409	1 797	146
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 749	552	3 941	1 312	2 492	1 360	2 305	1 664	30
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	26	44	8	23	15	—	—	87
Electricity	85	81	728	80	456	103	75	125	29
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
All other fuels	24	7	—	—	9	33	22	8	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	224	50	83	83	187	186	404	151	—
1	850	237	1 388	565	1 110	515	1 020	877	11
2	646	279	2 415	536	1 268	618	741	565	99
3 or more	138	100	827	216	428	192	244	204	36
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 160	487	3 558	869	1 743	965	1 448	1 111	131
1989 to March 1990	113	50	303	84	141	55	114	89	5
1985 to 1988	186	105	1 129	179	343	192	239	230	26
1980 to 1984	86	54	856	103	215	236	130	110	8
1970 to 1979	260	147	885	191	558	196	381	267	41
1969 or earlier	515	131	385	312	486	286	584	415	51
Renter-occupied housing units	698	179	1 155	531	1 250	546	961	686	15
1989 to March 1990	379	49	608	331	603	291	567	405	—
1985 to 1988	251	77	461	148	535	182	293	209	5
1980 to 1984	46	23	67	28	68	52	31	65	6
1970 to 1979	15	30	19	15	35	21	35	7	4
1969 or earlier	7	—	—	9	9	—	35	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	256	42	40	100	86	179	326	257	—
Householder 65 years and over	558	104	1 061	371	906	372	775	445	62
Owner-occupied housing units	478	96	943	307	705	297	657	401	52
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	6	—	14	—	16	21	—	—
No vehicle available	113	19	51	52	116	79	191	78	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 838	666	4 713	1 395	2 993	1 511	2 402	1 797	146
1.00 or less persons per room	1 764	636	4 674	1 389	2 966	1 468	2 340	1 757	141
1.01 or more persons per room	74	30	39	6	27	43	62	40	5
Locking complete plumbing facilities	20	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	8	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 210	25 049	43 285	28 110	38 619	24 280	22 100	22 420	26 919
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 306	14 562	29 916	19 388	24 393	18 015	13 970	14 487	8 499
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	494	116	211	199	346	351	643	423	10
Owner-occupied housing units	203	57	112	99	93	183	217	165	—
Renter-occupied housing units	291	59	99	100	253	168	426	258	10

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County—Con.		Remainder of Garfield County						
	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3 (pt.)	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12
All housing units	753	—	310	—	6	454	795	1 445	1 819
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1985 to 1988	75	—	7	—	—	22	19	40	63
1980 to 1984	319	—	37	—	—	63	248	206	237
1970 to 1979	204	—	143	—	—	131	292	370	486
1960 to 1969	62	—	82	—	—	58	52	252	207
1950 to 1959	41	—	23	—	—	12	93	112	95
1940 to 1949	17	—	9	—	6	21	23	61	165
1939 or earlier	35	—	9	—	—	147	68	404	563
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2
1 bedroom	33	—	5	—	—	14	7	41	50
2 bedrooms	191	—	58	—	—	82	168	396	681
3 bedrooms	476	—	214	—	6	287	507	822	925
4 bedrooms	46	—	30	—	—	60	101	168	129
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	3	—	—	8	12	16	32
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	753	—	310	—	6	454	792	1 435	1 809
Source of water, public system or private company	542	—	24	—	6	230	386	1 096	1 414
Sewage disposal, public sewer	497	—	294	—	—	167	278	742	990
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	19	15
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	19	4
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Occupied housing units	718	—	291	—	6	395	696	1 253	1 608
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	528	—	268	—	—	46	270	503	681
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51	—	6	—	6	183	134	333	452
Electricity	124	—	14	—	—	138	268	346	431
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
All other fuels	15	—	3	—	—	28	18	65	44
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	32	—	2	—	—	5	11	49	40
1	220	—	51	—	—	89	156	337	358
2	296	—	132	—	—	158	296	478	689
3 or more	170	—	106	—	6	143	233	389	521
Vehicles per household	1.9	—	2.2	—	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	479	—	258	—	6	351	606	1 071	1 279
1989 to March 1990	58	—	33	—	—	21	70	71	69
1985 to 1988	128	—	53	—	—	62	141	176	197
1980 to 1984	114	—	47	—	—	63	134	225	259
1970 to 1979	135	—	85	—	—	92	133	243	365
1969 or earlier	44	—	40	—	6	113	128	356	389
Renter-occupied housing units	239	—	33	—	—	44	90	182	329
1989 to March 1990	143	—	15	—	—	14	17	91	131
1985 to 1988	96	—	14	—	—	10	65	45	109
1980 to 1984	—	—	2	—	—	3	4	16	48
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	18
1969 or earlier	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	23	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	9	—	2	—	—	9	30	58	77
Householder 65 years and over	145	—	58	—	6	107	138	357	420
Owner-occupied housing units	116	—	56	—	6	99	116	343	386
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	13
No telephone in unit	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
No vehicle available	32	—	—	—	—	5	3	31	33
Complete plumbing facilities	718	—	291	—	—	395	693	1 234	1 593
1.00 or less persons per room	718	—	291	—	—	391	688	1 208	1 576
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	26	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	19	15
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	19	15
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	45 461	—	35 422	—	46 725	29 486	35 135	26 761	28 757
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 622	—	24 607	—	—	26 077	21 532	18 493	21 853
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	23	—	17	—	—	58	87	210	234
Owner-occupied housing units	18	—	15	—	—	51	63	161	154
Renter-occupied housing units	5	—	2	—	—	7	24	49	80

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Garfield County					
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 252	13 252	10 936	555	3 307	888	234	774	638
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	7 382	7 382	5 957	318	2 255	402	156	588	305
Less than \$300.....	807	807	613	52	69	39	20	49	47
\$300 to \$399.....	1 436	1 436	1 168	59	182	84	18	65	51
\$400 to \$499.....	1 378	1 378	1 122	72	329	84	18	142	65
\$500 to \$599.....	1 072	1 072	891	50	336	27	32	86	12
\$600 to \$799.....	1 560	1 560	1 241	60	678	126	45	133	71
\$800 to \$999.....	619	619	446	20	307	34	21	81	43
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	344	344	314	3	235	8	2	32	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	117	117	113	2	95	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	49	49	49	-	24	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	506	506	508	466	656	480	574	536	485
Not mortgaged.....	5 870	5 870	4 979	237	1 052	486	78	186	333
Less than \$100.....	744	744	626	14	40	102	2	15	53
\$100 to \$199.....	3 790	3 790	3 200	174	566	328	41	138	210
\$200 to \$299.....	1 027	1 027	889	47	340	49	35	17	42
\$300 to \$399.....	192	192	156	2	69	7	-	16	19
\$400 to \$499.....	58	58	58	-	9	-	-	-	9
\$500 or more.....	59	59	50	-	28	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	158	158	158	166	191	132	189	168	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	4 648	4 648	3 840	166	680	390	71	182	256
Less than 20 percent.....	2 030	2 030	1 751	83	289	152	31	32	102
20 to 24 percent.....	528	528	425	13	65	29	-	29	37
25 to 29 percent.....	447	447	356	7	58	68	6	24	22
30 to 34 percent.....	299	299	251	2	73	23	2	19	14
35 percent or more.....	1 132	1 132	898	47	177	93	23	73	60
Not computed.....	212	212	159	14	18	25	9	5	21
Median.....	21.8	21.8	21.1	19.1	23.2	25.1	22.5	30.9	22.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 040	4 040	3 329	215	877	272	74	233	198
Less than 20 percent.....	2 673	2 673	2 242	154	383	196	46	118	142
20 to 24 percent.....	705	705	564	37	211	29	14	72	20
25 to 29 percent.....	354	354	307	12	169	34	8	23	12
30 to 34 percent.....	153	153	118	10	57	5	3	7	9
35 percent or more.....	155	155	98	2	57	8	3	13	15
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.2	21.3	15.2	13.6	19.8	12.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	2 532	2 532	2 042	99	861	156	65	189	122
Less than 20 percent.....	1 859	1 859	1 478	80	499	99	38	133	107
20 to 24 percent.....	415	415	338	16	186	42	16	40	3
25 to 29 percent.....	174	174	147	3	121	7	11	16	12
30 to 34 percent.....	61	61	56	-	32	7	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	23	23	23	-	23	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	14.6	14.6	14.6	13.3	18.2	15.4	18.6	14.9	12.5
\$50,000 or more.....	2 032	2 032	1 725	75	889	70	24	170	62
Less than 20 percent.....	1 769	1 769	1 524	68	751	64	15	128	47
20 to 24 percent.....	182	182	124	5	80	6	9	42	15
25 to 29 percent.....	57	57	53	2	34	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	5	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	19	19	19	-	19	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	12.0	10.0	14.0	11.9	12.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6 749	6 749	6 219	212	1 145	546	31	305	147
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	89	89	81	-	-	9	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	520	520	477	36	12	50	4	23	8
\$200 to \$299.....	1 645	1 645	1 517	64	92	155	-	24	39
\$300 to \$399.....	1 920	1 920	1 779	30	358	139	7	36	39
\$400 to \$499.....	1 014	1 014	969	31	194	112	3	69	10
\$500 to \$599.....	614	614	586	24	199	22	7	115	2
\$600 to \$749.....	304	304	283	4	172	25	3	20	9
\$750 to \$999.....	79	79	71	-	48	9	-	-	2
\$1,000 or more.....	27	27	27	-	27	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	537	537	429	23	43	25	7	18	38
Median (dollars).....	340	340	341	294	453	337	433	492	316
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	1 968	1 968	1 841	51	135	190	8	44	49
Less than 20 percent.....	29	29	29	-	-	9	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	89	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	129	129	123	5	-	10	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	99	99	90	4	-	-	-	-	7
35 percent or more.....	1 272	1 272	1 205	36	97	159	8	32	26
Not computed.....	350	350	305	6	38	12	-	12	16
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.8	50.0+	49.0	50.0+	50.0+	38.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	1 928	1 928	1 762	102	306	177	7	80	42
Less than 20 percent.....	324	324	286	43	26	26	-	23	3
20 to 24 percent.....	480	480	449	19	76	24	-	4	10
25 to 29 percent.....	347	347	325	-	63	33	-	13	5
30 to 34 percent.....	219	219	205	-	42	39	-	9	6
35 percent or more.....	445	445	416	31	81	46	-	22	13
Not computed.....	113	113	81	9	10	9	7	9	5
Median.....	26.5	26.5	26.6	20.9	28.0	30.1	-	28.3	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	1 878	1 878	1 719	44	373	106	9	115	37
Less than 20 percent.....	976	976	893	11	174	55	6	11	15
20 to 24 percent.....	450	450	430	10	115	41	-	65	10
25 to 29 percent.....	161	161	144	15	36	-	3	21	2
30 to 34 percent.....	56	56	50	-	12	10	-	12	-
35 percent or more.....	49	49	43	-	29	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	186	186	159	8	7	-	-	6	10
Median.....	18.9	18.9	18.9	23.5	20.4	19.6	18.8	23.3	19.2
\$35,000 or more.....	975	975	897	15	331	73	7	66	19
Less than 20 percent.....	815	815	762	15	280	69	7	61	10
20 to 24 percent.....	64	64	59	-	42	-	-	2	-
25 to 29 percent.....	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	2
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	91	91	73	-	9	4	-	3	7
Median.....	13.7	13.7	13.8	16.6	16.2	14.4	17.5	13.3	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 084	344	3 307	839	1 608	882	1 401	1 074	52
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	462	173	2 255	467	782	396	577	540	30
Less than \$300 -----	102	37	69	80	32	39	136	108	10
\$300 to \$399 -----	173	45	182	125	160	78	202	183	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	110	43	329	58	171	84	104	125	4
\$500 to \$599 -----	39	31	336	85	161	27	83	80	5
\$600 to \$799 -----	38	17	678	90	140	126	52	35	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	307	23	37	34	—	9	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	235	6	38	8	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	95	—	18	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	24	—	25	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	378	412	656	466	514	490	378	390	510
Not mortgaged -----	622	171	1 052	372	826	486	824	534	22
Less than \$100 -----	150	12	40	47	12	102	152	111	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	419	126	566	276	473	328	604	357	5
\$200 to \$299 -----	22	33	340	44	249	49	68	59	17
\$300 to \$399 -----	14	—	69	—	43	7	—	7	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	9	—	9	5	35	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	8	—	28	—	14	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	128	163	191	148	188	132	133	144	227
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	575	122	680	360	391	390	728	520	5
Less than 20 percent -----	258	62	289	146	227	152	373	225	5
20 to 24 percent -----	58	11	65	41	20	29	133	60	—
25 to 29 percent -----	66	5	58	47	30	68	55	27	—
30 to 34 percent -----	19	—	73	31	15	23	25	54	—
35 percent or more -----	161	33	177	88	82	93	111	122	—
Not computed -----	13	11	18	7	17	25	31	32	—
Median -----	22.0	18.9	23.2	23.7	18.2	25.1	19.1	21.6	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	347	170	877	266	539	272	387	356	27
Less than 20 percent -----	279	128	383	196	392	196	337	269	27
20 to 24 percent -----	44	25	211	43	87	29	26	64	—
25 to 29 percent -----	9	10	169	17	28	34	16	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	15	7	57	—	9	5	8	17	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	57	10	23	8	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	13.7	21.3	14.7	13.7	15.2	11.1	13.4	11.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	81	27	861	106	316	150	226	152	20
Less than 20 percent -----	66	27	499	90	273	93	201	143	9
20 to 24 percent -----	15	—	186	16	30	42	25	9	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	121	—	7	8	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	32	—	6	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.6	10.0	18.2	11.9	13.1	16.1	12.7	10.0	25.5
\$50,000 or more -----	81	25	889	107	362	70	60	46	—
Less than 20 percent -----	81	25	751	107	325	64	60	46	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	80	—	18	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	34	—	19	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.5	12.0	11.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	698	179	1 145	531	1 250	546	961	671	4
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	8	7	9	46	11	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	58	34	12	10	124	50	102	68	4
\$200 to \$299 -----	242	58	92	115	267	155	385	203	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	201	18	358	199	376	139	248	211	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	117	30	194	108	151	112	61	132	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	31	21	199	55	105	22	41	10	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	172	3	39	25	19	7	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	11	—	48	3	—	9	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	38	18	43	30	181	25	59	29	—
Median (dollars) -----	327	288	453	359	327	337	275	320	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	300	49	135	119	338	190	461	222	4
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	5	9	15	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	27	—	—	8	31	—	11	12	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	5	—	—	66	10	26	16	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	4	—	—	18	—	30	38	—
35 percent or more -----	219	34	97	94	195	159	289	91	4
Not computed -----	54	6	38	17	23	12	90	65	—
Median -----	50.0+	41.3	50.0+	50.0+	47.9	49.0	50.0+	38.3	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	199	90	306	180	261	177	243	253	—
Less than 20 percent -----	35	41	34	25	50	26	51	9	—
20 to 24 percent -----	57	17	76	55	51	24	82	87	—
25 to 29 percent -----	21	—	63	31	77	33	40	50	—
30 to 34 percent -----	46	—	42	10	15	39	25	19	—
35 percent or more -----	40	26	81	53	44	46	38	69	—
Not computed -----	—	6	10	6	24	9	7	19	—
Median -----	26.8	20.3	28.0	26.1	26.1	30.1	24.1	27.1	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	173	31	373	173	394	106	189	180	—
Less than 20 percent -----	101	—	174	103	189	55	147	115	—
20 to 24 percent -----	28	10	115	53	56	41	14	55	—
25 to 29 percent -----	26	15	36	7	20	—	9	10	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	—	12	—	15	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	11	—	29	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	6	7	7	114	—	19	—	—
Median -----	17.7	25.8	20.4	18.7	18.1	19.6	14.8	18.0	—
\$35,000 or more -----	26	9	331	59	257	73	68	16	—
Less than 20 percent -----	26	9	280	56	197	69	61	6	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	42	—	17	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	9	—	43	4	7	10	—
Median -----	11.9	17.5	16.2	12.9	10.9	14.4	11.3	12.5	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid city, Garfield County—Con.		Remainder of Garfield County						
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	345	—	211	—	6	182	429	638	850
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	275	—	145	—	6	126	313	305	530
Less than \$300.....	20	—	15	—	—	10	49	47	73
\$300 to \$399.....	94	—	14	—	6	18	45	51	134
\$400 to \$499.....	44	—	29	—	—	14	48	65	100
\$500 to \$599.....	65	—	19	—	—	27	42	12	81
\$600 to \$799.....	25	—	43	—	—	45	68	71	92
\$800 to \$999.....	27	—	20	—	—	10	56	43	44
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	3	—	—	2	5	16	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	545	—	581	—	325	584	527	485	451
Not mortgaged.....	70	—	66	—	—	56	116	333	320
Less than \$100.....	—	—	2	—	—	2	15	53	46
\$100 to \$199.....	46	—	48	—	—	36	92	210	204
\$200 to \$299.....	8	—	14	—	—	18	9	42	55
\$300 to \$399.....	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	19	15
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median (dollars).....	183	—	173	—	—	164	160	161	148
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	69	—	44	—	—	66	113	256	329
Less than 20 percent.....	14	—	21	—	—	26	18	102	112
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	2	—	—	—	21	37	43
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	6	24	22	37
30 to 34 percent.....	11	—	2	—	—	—	8	14	22
35 percent or more.....	31	—	14	—	—	23	42	60	95
Not computed.....	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	21	20
Median.....	34.5	—	19.8	—	—	27.1	28.6	22.1	24.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	88	—	45	—	—	47	145	198	276
Less than 20 percent.....	35	—	26	—	—	19	83	142	161
20 to 24 percent.....	35	—	12	—	—	—	5	20	58
25 to 29 percent.....	18	—	3	—	—	8	3	12	20
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	3	7	9	13
35 percent or more.....	—	—	2	—	—	3	13	15	24
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.3	—	17.8	—	—	21.6	17.6	12.1	17.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	103	—	72	—	6	45	86	122	159
Less than 20 percent.....	77	—	53	—	6	29	56	107	130
20 to 24 percent.....	15	—	16	—	—	16	25	3	17
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	12	12
30 to 34 percent.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.3	—	16.1	—	10.0	17.7	16.4	12.5	13.0
\$50,000 or more.....	85	—	50	—	—	24	85	62	86
Less than 20 percent.....	65	—	43	—	—	15	63	47	77
20 to 24 percent.....	20	—	5	—	—	9	22	15	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.7	—	10.0	—	—	14.0	12.4	12.3	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	234	—	33	—	—	27	71	147	252
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$100 to \$199.....	15	—	2	—	—	—	8	8	25
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	24	39	59
\$300 to \$399.....	29	—	12	—	—	7	7	39	76
\$400 to \$499.....	64	—	1	—	—	3	5	10	26
\$500 to \$599.....	102	—	3	—	—	7	13	2	3
\$600 to \$749.....	18	—	4	—	—	3	2	9	3
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	6	—	5	—	—	7	12	38	46
Median (dollars).....	507	—	321	—	—	500	293	316	308
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	23	—	2	—	—	4	21	49	51
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	26	26
35 percent or more.....	23	—	2	—	—	—	12	16	17
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	46.4	38.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	53	—	12	—	—	7	27	42	78
Less than 20 percent.....	15	—	2	—	—	—	8	3	25
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	15
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	14
30 to 34 percent.....	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	8
35 percent or more.....	19	—	3	—	—	7	9	5	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	30.8	—	35.8	—	—	9	15	37	85
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	100	—	13	—	—	6	2	15	49
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	11	—	—	—	7	10	3
20 to 24 percent.....	58	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	12
25 to 29 percent.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	23.9	19.2	17.7
Median.....	23.3	—	14.4	—	—	7	8	19	38
\$35,000 or more.....	58	—	6	—	—	7	3	10	27
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	—	13.8	—	—	17.5	10.0	12.5	10.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Gorfield County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Gorfield County		Enid city, Gorfield County				
		Total	Enid city	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
Occupied housing units -----	21 035	21 035	16 882	4 551	1 254	4 551	2 826	1 248	2 139	1 611
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	40	40	37	8	—	8	—	—	—	29
1985 to 1988 -----	578	578	458	267	35	267	38	35	—	6
1980 to 1984 -----	2 844	2 844	2 168	1 203	178	1 203	261	178	54	46
1970 to 1979 -----	4 939	4 939	3 714	1 814	258	1 814	621	258	98	269
1960 to 1969 -----	3 376	3 376	2 829	806	153	806	992	153	219	178
1950 to 1959 -----	3 163	3 163	2 852	238	220	238	599	220	477	390
1940 to 1949 -----	2 081	2 081	1 830	203	198	203	212	192	371	341
1939 or earlier -----	4 014	4 014	2 994	12	212	12	113	212	920	352
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	83	83	79	—	13	—	18	13	8	—
1 bedroom -----	1 381	1 381	1 289	174	102	174	258	102	239	101
2 bedrooms -----	6 792	6 792	5 752	834	488	834	819	488	1 229	723
3 bedrooms -----	10 753	10 753	8 261	3 017	583	3 017	1 526	577	532	664
4 bedrooms -----	1 717	1 717	1 258	495	50	495	191	50	73	90
5 or more bedrooms -----	309	309	243	31	18	31	14	18	58	33
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	20 958	20 958	16 824	4 551	1 240	4 551	2 826	1 234	2 117	1 611
Source of water, public system or private company -----	18 432	18 432	15 788	4 221	1 254	4 221	2 676	1 248	2 139	1 597
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	18 158	18 158	16 106	4 412	1 248	4 412	2 762	1 248	2 115	1 604
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	75	75	32	—	6	—	—	—	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	56	56	24	—	6	—	—	—	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	19	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	16 468	16 468	14 736	3 821	1 115	3 821	2 355	1 115	2 050	1 505
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 330	1 330	254	44	21	44	23	15	—	—
Electricity -----	2 936	2 936	1 754	686	85	686	426	85	60	98
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	19	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
All other fuels -----	269	269	118	—	33	—	9	33	22	8
No fuel used -----	13	13	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	1 307	1 307	1 203	71	137	71	172	137	346	119
1 -----	7 153	7 153	6 193	1 321	381	1 321	1 059	381	944	735
2 -----	8 799	8 799	7 083	2 355	549	2 355	1 195	549	663	559
3 or more -----	3 776	3 776	2 403	804	187	804	400	181	186	198
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14 910	14 910	11 408	3 469	825	3 469	1 714	819	1 336	1 060
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 220	1 220	972	295	40	295	141	40	114	89
1985 to 1988 -----	3 202	3 202	2 589	1 101	160	1 101	335	160	211	209
1980 to 1984 -----	2 551	2 551	1 831	836	195	836	203	195	130	110
1970 to 1979 -----	3 786	3 786	2 892	856	164	856	558	164	297	249
1969 or earlier -----	4 151	4 151	3 124	381	266	381	477	260	584	403
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6 125	6 125	5 474	1 082	429	1 082	1 112	429	803	551
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 169	3 169	2 914	555	232	555	550	232	442	321
1985 to 1988 -----	2 247	2 247	2 013	441	158	441	450	158	275	173
1980 to 1984 -----	382	382	309	67	21	67	68	21	16	50
1970 to 1979 -----	210	210	178	19	18	19	35	18	35	7
1969 or earlier -----	117	117	60	—	—	—	9	—	35	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	1 214	1 214	1 050	40	132	40	57	132	239	220
Householder 65 years and over -----	5 715	5 715	4 646	1 045	332	1 045	906	326	725	439
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 929	4 929	3 938	927	277	927	705	271	612	395
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	22	22	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	78	78	67	—	16	—	—	16	—	—
No vehicle available -----	765	765	693	45	50	45	116	50	191	78
Complete plumbing facilities -----	20 960	20 960	16 850	4 551	1 248	4 551	2 826	1 248	2 132	1 611
1.00 or less persons per room -----	20 675	20 675	16 611	4 521	1 205	4 521	2 799	1 205	2 116	1 580
1.01 or more persons per room -----	285	285	239	30	43	30	27	43	16	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	75	75	32	—	6	—	—	—	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	63	63	20	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 022	32 022	32 643	43 303	25 201	43 303	37 683	25 043	21 473	22 508
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 876	20 876	20 804	29 915	20 272	29 915	24 350	20 272	13 648	15 096
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 013	3 013	2 437	205	240	205	317	240	560	348
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 477	1 477	1 052	112	127	112	93	127	217	152
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 536	1 536	1 385	93	113	93	224	113	343	196

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Garfield County		Enid city, Garfield County					
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	12 656	12 656	10 393	3 218	742	3 218	1 579	736	1 289	1 023
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	7 042	7 042	5 661	2 187	371	2 187	759	365	486	514
Less than \$300 -----	753	753	575	69	23	69	32	23	127	108
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 355	1 355	1 089	182	78	182	151	72	181	157
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 321	1 321	1 075	315	84	315	171	84	78	125
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 004	1 004	825	327	27	327	153	27	48	80
\$600 to \$799 -----	1 515	1 515	1 199	651	117	651	140	117	52	35
\$800 to \$999 -----	601	601	439	300	34	300	37	34	9	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	332	332	302	229	8	229	32	8	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	112	112	108	90	—	90	18	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	49	49	49	24	—	24	25	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	509	509	510	655	504	655	514	525	368	396
Not mortgaged -----	5 614	5 614	4 732	1 031	371	1 031	820	371	803	509
Less than \$100 -----	652	652	534	36	36	36	12	36	152	111
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 672	3 672	3 088	566	286	566	473	286	583	332
\$200 to \$299 -----	994	994	859	323	42	323	249	42	68	59
\$300 to \$399 -----	185	185	149	69	7	69	43	7	—	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	52	52	52	9	—	9	29	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	59	59	50	28	—	28	14	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	159	159	159	190	136	190	187	136	132	146
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	4 381	4 381	3 604	670	283	670	391	283	688	497
Less than 20 percent -----	1 903	1 903	1 637	285	93	285	227	93	352	225
20 to 24 percent -----	489	489	387	65	13	65	20	13	124	53
25 to 29 percent -----	433	433	346	58	68	58	30	68	55	17
30 to 34 percent -----	299	299	251	73	73	73	15	23	25	54
35 percent or more -----	1 063	1 063	840	171	77	171	82	77	101	116
Not computed -----	194	194	143	18	9	18	17	9	31	32
Median -----	21.9	21.9	21.2	23.2	27.3	23.2	18.2	27.3	19.2	20.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 917	3 917	3 220	837	259	837	530	259	375	334
Less than 20 percent -----	2 591	2 591	2 162	372	183	372	383	183	325	247
20 to 24 percent -----	692	692	555	202	29	202	87	29	26	64
25 to 29 percent -----	334	334	287	149	34	149	28	34	16	6
30 to 34 percent -----	153	153	118	57	5	57	9	5	8	17
35 percent or more -----	147	147	98	57	8	57	23	8	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.0	15.0	14.9	21.2	15.2	21.2	13.8	15.2	10.8	13.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	2 405	2 405	1 921	855	147	855	302	141	166	146
Less than 20 percent -----	1 753	1 753	1 378	499	99	499	265	93	141	137
20 to 24 percent -----	400	400	323	180	33	180	30	33	25	9
25 to 29 percent -----	174	174	147	121	8	121	7	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	55	55	50	32	7	32	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more -----	23	23	23	23	—	23	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.6	14.6	14.6	18.1	14.7	18.1	12.8	15.1	11.8	10.0
\$50,000 or more -----	1 953	1 953	1 648	856	53	856	356	53	60	46
Less than 20 percent -----	1 701	1 701	1 458	729	47	729	319	47	60	46
20 to 24 percent -----	176	176	118	74	6	74	18	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	57	57	53	34	—	34	19	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	19	19	19	19	—	19	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.9	11.5	11.9	10.0	11.5	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	5 956	5 956	5 448	1 072	429	1 072	1 112	429	803	551
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	72	72	64	—	—	—	7	—	38	11
\$100 to \$199 -----	436	436	396	12	37	12	80	37	78	68
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 405	1 405	1 283	86	126	86	252	126	334	111
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 775	1 775	1 637	321	112	321	341	112	227	206
\$400 to \$499 -----	844	844	799	176	90	176	151	90	45	109
\$500 to \$599 -----	568	568	542	192	22	192	97	22	22	10
\$600 to \$749 -----	264	264	246	172	15	172	31	15	—	7
\$750 to \$999 -----	79	79	71	48	9	48	—	9	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	22	22	22	22	—	22	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	491	491	388	43	18	43	153	18	59	29
Median (dollars) -----	340	340	342	462	343	462	328	343	275	332
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	1 679	1 679	1 560	129	118	129	300	118	380	179
Less than 20 percent -----	12	12	12	—	—	—	5	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent -----	78	78	78	—	—	—	20	—	11	12
25 to 29 percent -----	111	111	105	—	—	—	66	—	18	16
30 to 34 percent -----	90	90	81	—	—	—	9	—	30	38
35 percent or more -----	1 103	1 103	1 039	91	113	91	177	113	224	91
Not computed -----	285	285	245	38	5	38	23	5	90	22
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.4	50.0+	48.1	49.4	50.0+	38.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	1 716	1 716	1 556	292	147	292	240	147	213	193
Less than 20 percent -----	276	276	241	34	26	34	29	26	36	—
20 to 24 percent -----	434	434	403	67	24	67	51	24	77	55
25 to 29 percent -----	317	317	298	63	21	63	37	21	36	46
30 to 34 percent -----	194	194	180	37	28	37	15	28	25	19
35 percent or more -----	382	382	353	81	39	81	44	39	32	54
Not computed -----	113	113	81	10	9	10	24	9	7	19
Median -----	26.4	26.4	26.6	28.2	29.5	28.2	26.8	29.5	24.4	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	1 659	1 659	1 505	333	91	333	331	91	165	163
Less than 20 percent -----	861	861	778	146	55	146	154	55	123	106
20 to 24 percent -----	417	417	400	115	36	115	56	36	14	47
25 to 29 percent -----	139	139	124	29	—	29	20	—	9	10
30 to 34 percent -----	46	46	40	12	—	12	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	44	44	38	24	—	24	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	152	152	125	7	—	7	86	—	19	—
Median -----	18.9	18.9	19.0	20.7	18.3	20.7	18.6	18.3	15.4	18.0
\$35,000 or more -----	902	902	827	318	73	318	241	73	45	16
Less than 20 percent -----	753	753	700	267	69	267	189	69	38	6
20 to 24 percent -----	53	53	51	42	—	42	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	9	4	9	43	4	7	10
Not computed -----	91	91	73	16.3	14.4	16.3	10.9	14.4	10.0	12.5
Median -----	13.7	13.7	13.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Garfield County	Enid city, Garfield County
		Total	Enid city	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	669	669	664	216	216
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	45	45	45	15	15
1980 to 1984	61	61	58	43	43
1970 to 1979	158	158	156	33	33
1960 to 1969	97	97	97	32	32
1950 to 1959	99	99	99	22	22
1940 to 1949	60	60	60	28	28
1939 or earlier	149	149	149	43	43
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	9	9	9	—	—
1 bedroom	56	56	56	26	26
2 bedrooms	353	353	350	150	150
3 bedrooms	200	200	198	33	33
4 bedrooms	45	45	45	7	7
5 or more bedrooms	6	6	6	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	669	669	664	216	216
Source of water, public system or private company	669	669	664	216	216
Sewage disposal, public sewer	654	654	649	216	216
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	569	569	569	207	207
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	100	100	95	9	9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	141	141	141	46	46
1	294	294	291	119	119
2	166	166	164	40	40
3 or more	68	68	68	11	11
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	252	252	247	122	122
1989 to March 1990	23	23	23	15	15
1985 to 1988	73	73	73	23	23
1980 to 1984	40	40	35	35	35
1970 to 1979	81	81	81	23	23
1969 or earlier	35	35	35	26	26
Renter-occupied housing units	417	417	417	94	94
1989 to March 1990	251	251	251	54	54
1985 to 1988	100	100	100	9	9
1980 to 1984	66	66	66	31	31
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	126	126	126	32	32
Householder 65 years and over	109	109	106	43	43
Owner-occupied housing units	84	84	81	26	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	5	5	5	—	—
No vehicle available	35	35	35	26	26
Complete plumbing facilities	669	669	664	216	216
1.00 or less persons per room	633	633	628	216	216
1.01 or more persons per room	36	36	36	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 688	22 688	22 843	16 186	16 186
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 918	15 918	15 918	10 068	10 068
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	217	217	217	93	93
Owner-occupied housing units	63	63	63	56	56
Renter-occupied housing units	154	154	154	37	37

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Garfield County	Enid city, Garfield County
		Total	Enid city	Tract 6	Tract 6 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	252	252	247	122	122
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	119	119	114	16	16
Less than \$300	15	15	12	7	7
\$300 to \$399	24	24	24	—	—
\$400 to \$499	10	10	8	—	—
\$500 to \$599	43	43	43	—	—
\$600 to \$799	21	21	21	9	9
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6	6	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	562	562	565	756	756
Not mortgaged	133	133	133	106	106
Less than \$100	70	70	70	66	66
\$100 to \$199	50	50	50	33	33
\$200 to \$299	13	13	13	7	7
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	100—	100—	100—	100—	100—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	148	148	145	98	98
Less than 20 percent	74	74	74	59	59
20 to 24 percent	16	16	16	7	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	42	42	39	16	16
Not computed	16	16	16	16	16
Median	16.0	16.0	15.2	13.2	13.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	37	37	35	7	7
Less than 20 percent	21	21	21	7	7
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	12.8	10.0—	10.0—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	53	53	53	9	9
Less than 20 percent	38	38	38	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.7	17.7	17.7	22.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more	14	14	14	8	8
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	402	402	402	94	94
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	9	9	9	9	9
\$100 to \$199	55	55	55	10	10
\$200 to \$299	107	107	107	29	29
\$300 to \$399	78	78	78	22	22
\$400 to \$499	93	93	93	7	7
\$500 to \$599	6	6	6	—	—
\$600 to \$749	29	29	29	10	10
\$750 to \$999	5	5	5	—	—
\$1,000 or more	20	20	20	7	7
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	331	331	331	266	266
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	137	137	137	54	54
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	100	100	100	28	28
Not computed	7	7	7	7	7
Median	48.7	48.7	48.7	42.6	42.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	147	147	147	30	30
Less than 20 percent	25	25	25	—	—
20 to 24 percent	40	40	40	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	19	19	12	12
30 to 34 percent	16	16	16	11	11
35 percent or more	47	47	47	7	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.2	27.2	27.2	31.4	31.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	90	90	90	10	10
Less than 20 percent	62	62	62	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	10	10
35 percent or more	5	5	5	—	—
Not computed	13	13	13	—	—
Median	15.1	15.1	15.1	32.5	32.5
\$35,000 or more	28	28	28	—	—
Less than 20 percent	28	28	28	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	13.9	13.9	—	—

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Gorfield County	
		Total	Enid city
Occupied housing units	460	460	388
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	21	21	17
1980 to 1984	38	38	34
1970 to 1979	66	66	48
1960 to 1969	97	97	82
1950 to 1959	95	95	95
1940 to 1949	52	52	46
1939 or earlier	91	91	66
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	19	19	17
2 bedrooms	132	132	102
3 bedrooms	279	279	245
4 bedrooms	14	14	11
5 or more bedrooms	16	16	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	442	442	370
Source of water, public system or private company	439	439	380
Sewage disposal, public sewer	399	399	364
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	390	390	359
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	29	29	—
Electricity	38	38	29
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	3	3	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	31	31	31
1	194	194	174
2	152	152	125
3 or more	83	83	58
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	244	244	193
1989 to March 1990	15	15	7
1985 to 1988	69	69	57
1980 to 1984	15	15	13
1970 to 1979	112	112	88
1969 or earlier	33	33	28
Renter-occupied housing units	216	216	195
1989 to March 1990	118	118	108
1985 to 1988	79	79	73
1980 to 1984	11	11	11
1970 to 1979	8	8	3
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	80	80	75
Householder 65 years and over	48	48	34
Owner-occupied housing units	32	32	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	3	3	3
Complete plumbing facilities	460	460	388
1.00 or less persons per room	436	436	364
1.01 or more persons per room	24	24	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 196	38 196	42 263
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 516	21 516	21 777
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	90	90	69
Owner-occupied housing units	31	31	18
Renter-occupied housing units	59	59	51

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	Enid city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	238	238	193
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	162	162	125
Less than \$300	22	22	9
\$300 to \$399	51	51	49
\$400 to \$499	47	47	39
\$500 to \$599	8	8	8
\$600 to \$799	16	16	13
\$800 to \$999	18	18	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	411	411	407
Not mortgaged	76	76	68
Less than \$100	6	6	6
\$100 to \$199	38	38	32
\$200 to \$299	19	19	17
\$300 to \$399	7	7	7
\$400 to \$499	6	6	6
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	190	190	192
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	80	80	53
Less than 20 percent	29	29	16
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent	14	14	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	20	12
Not computed	2	2	—
Median	23.3	23.3	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	69	69	59
Less than 20 percent	55	55	53
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	13.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	47	41
Less than 20 percent	47	47	41
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3	13.1
\$50,000 or more	42	42	40
Less than 20 percent	42	42	40
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	211	211	195
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199	3	3	3
\$200 to \$299	56	56	53
\$300 to \$399	32	32	29
\$400 to \$499	57	57	57
\$500 to \$599	40	40	38
\$600 to \$749	3	3	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	12	7
Median (dollars)	402	402	404
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	70	70	65
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9
35 percent or more	48	48	48
Not computed	5	5	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	43	43	40
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	11	11	8
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9
35 percent or more	6	6	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.0	27.0	26.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	68	68	63
Less than 20 percent	19	19	19
20 to 24 percent	33	33	30
25 to 29 percent	9	9	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	7
Median	21.7	21.7	21.5
\$35,000 or more	30	30	27
Less than 20 percent	27	27	27
20 to 24 percent	3	3	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.7	12.7	12.1

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Gorfield County	
		Total	Enid city
Occupied housing units	138	138	138
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	16	16	16
1985 to 1988	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	23	23	23
1970 to 1979	38	38	38
1960 to 1969	10	10	10
1950 to 1959	24	24	24
1940 to 1949	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	27	27	27
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	28	28	28
1 bedroom	63	63	63
2 bedrooms	28	28	28
3 bedrooms	13	13	13
4 bedrooms	6	6	6
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	138	138	138
Source of water, public system or private company	132	132	132
Sewage disposal, public sewer	138	138	138
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	138	138	138
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	16	16	16
1	72	72	72
2	44	44	44
3 or more	6	6	6
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	34	34	34
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	23	23	23
1980 to 1984	11	11	11
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	104	104	104
1989 to March 1990	69	69	69
1985 to 1988	35	35	35
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	9	9	9
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	138	138	138
1.00 or less persons per room	129	129	129
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 931	28 931	28 931
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 029	17 029	17 029
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	67	67	67
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units	53	53	53

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	Enid city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	34	34	34
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	20	20	20
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	9	9	9
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5	5	5
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 042	1 042	1 042
Not mortgaged	14	14	14
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	14	14	14
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	125	125	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	14	14	14
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	32.5	32.5	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	6	6
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	32.5	32.5	32.5
\$50,000 or more	5	5	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	32.5	32.5	32.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	104	104	104
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	66	66	66
\$300 to \$399	25	25	25
\$400 to \$499	7	7	7
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	6	6	6
Median (dollars)	256	256	256
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	53	53	53
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	53	53	53
Median	9	9	9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	35	35	35
Less than 20 percent	29	29	29
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	17.1	17.1	17.1
\$35,000 or more	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gorfield County		
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city
Occupied housing units	326	326	290
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	20	20	12
1980 to 1984	27	27	24
1970 to 1979	52	52	39
1960 to 1969	59	59	50
1950 to 1959	54	54	54
1940 to 1949	57	57	57
1939 or earlier	57	57	54
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	10	10	10
1 bedroom	37	37	34
2 bedrooms	162	162	143
3 bedrooms	111	111	97
4 bedrooms	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	6	6	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	320	320	284
Source of water, public system or private company	305	305	290
Sewage disposal, public sewer	303	303	290
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	259	259	249
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11	11	—
Electricity	52	52	41
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	4	4	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	37	37	34
1	154	154	144
2	105	105	84
3 or more	30	30	28
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	145	145	118
1989 to March 1990	30	30	22
1985 to 1988	43	43	25
1980 to 1984	23	23	22
1970 to 1979	21	21	21
1969 or earlier	28	28	28
Renter-occupied housing units	181	181	172
1989 to March 1990	103	103	97
1985 to 1988	69	69	66
1980 to 1984	9	9	9
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	54	54	47
Householder 65 years and over	38	38	38
Owner-occupied housing units	26	26	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	19	19	19
No vehicle available	19	19	19
Complete plumbing facilities	326	326	290
1.00 or less persons per room	302	302	272
1.01 or more persons per room	24	24	18
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 512	34 512	37 342
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 106	17 106	17 153
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	92	92	83
Owner-occupied housing units	13	13	7
Renter-occupied housing units	79	79	76

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols. see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	Enid city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	133	133	118
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	87	87	73
Less than \$300	17	17	17
\$300 to \$399	38	38	28
\$400 to \$499	2	2	—
\$500 to \$599	16	16	14
\$600 to \$799	8	8	8
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	364	364	373
Not mortgaged	46	46	45
Less than \$100	16	16	16
\$100 to \$199	29	29	29
\$200 to \$299	1	1	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	127	127	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	40	40	37
Less than 20 percent	30	30	30
20 to 24 percent	1	1	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	17.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	40	40	28
Less than 20 percent	38	38	28
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.8	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	27	27	27
Less than 20 percent	21	21	21
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	26	26	26
Less than 20 percent	26	26	26
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	181	181	172
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	26	26	23
\$200 to \$299	63	63	60
\$300 to \$399	20	20	17
\$400 to \$499	47	47	47
\$500 to \$599	9	9	9
\$600 to \$749	8	8	8
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	8	8	8
Median (dollars)	298	298	299
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	79	79	76
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	49	49	46
Not computed	22	22	22
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	13	13	10
Less than 20 percent	3	3	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	10
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	36.7	36.7	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	66	66	63
Less than 20 percent	45	45	42
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	8	8	8
Median	15.0	15.0	14.7
\$35,000 or more	23	23	23
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.1	17.1	17.1

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Enid, OK MSA	Garfield County	
		Total	Enid city
Occupied housing units -----	20 895	20 895	16 759
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	40	40	37
1985 to 1988 -----	566	566	446
1980 to 1984 -----	2 830	2 830	2 156
1970 to 1979 -----	4 904	4 904	3 689
1960 to 1969 -----	3 359	3 359	2 814
1950 to 1959 -----	3 138	3 138	2 827
1940 to 1949 -----	2 069	2 069	1 818
1939 or earlier -----	3 989	3 989	2 972
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	83	83	79
1 bedroom -----	1 369	1 369	1 280
2 bedrooms -----	6 731	6 731	5 693
3 bedrooms -----	10 686	10 686	8 206
4 bedrooms -----	1 717	1 717	1 258
5 or more bedrooms -----	309	309	243
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	20 818	20 818	16 701
Source of water, public system or private company -----	18 304	18 304	15 665
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	18 028	18 028	15 983
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	75	75	32
Owner-occupied housing units -----	56	56	24
Renter-occupied housing units -----	19	19	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	16 367	16 367	14 640
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 328	1 328	254
Electricity -----	2 899	2 899	1 727
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	19	19	7
All other fuels -----	269	269	118
No fuel used -----	13	13	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	1 288	1 288	1 184
1 -----	7 086	7 086	6 128
2 -----	8 755	8 755	7 052
3 or more -----	3 766	3 766	2 395
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14 847	14 847	11 359
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 208	1 208	960
1985 to 1988 -----	3 178	3 178	2 579
1980 to 1984 -----	2 551	2 551	1 831
1970 to 1979 -----	3 765	3 765	2 871
1969 or earlier -----	4 145	4 145	3 118
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6 048	6 048	5 400
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 125	3 125	2 873
1985 to 1988 -----	2 223	2 223	1 989
1980 to 1984 -----	373	373	300
1970 to 1979 -----	210	210	178
1969 or earlier -----	117	117	60
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	1 202	1 202	1 038
Householder 65 years and over -----	5 690	5 690	4 621
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 916	4 916	3 925
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	22	22	-
No telephone in unit -----	78	78	67
No vehicle available -----	746	746	674
Complete plumbing facilities -----	20 820	20 820	16 727
1.00 or less persons per room -----	20 535	20 535	16 488
1.01 or more persons per room -----	285	285	239
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	75	75	32
1.00 or less persons per room -----	63	63	20
1.01 or more persons per room -----	12	12	12
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 982	31 982	32 588
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 896	20 896	20 829
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 972	2 972	2 396
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 470	1 470	1 045
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 502	1 502	1 351

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Gorfield County		
	Enid, OK MSA	Total	Enid city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	12 595	12 595	10 344
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	6 994	6 994	5 625
Less than \$300	753	753	575
\$300 to \$399	1 323	1 323	1 067
\$400 to \$499	1 319	1 319	1 075
\$500 to \$599	996	996	817
\$600 to \$799	1 515	1 515	1 199
\$800 to \$999	601	601	439
\$1,000 to \$1,499	326	326	296
\$1,500 to \$1,999	112	112	108
\$2,000 or more	49	49	49
Median (dollars)	510	510	511
Not mortgaged	5 601	5 601	4 719
Less than \$100	652	652	534
\$100 to \$199	3 659	3 659	3 075
\$200 to \$299	994	994	859
\$300 to \$399	185	185	149
\$400 to \$499	52	52	52
\$500 or more	59	59	50
Median (dollars)	159	159	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	4 366	4 366	3 591
Less than 20 percent	1 897	1 897	1 631
20 to 24 percent	489	489	387
25 to 29 percent	426	426	339
30 to 34 percent	297	297	251
35 percent or more	1 063	1 063	840
Not computed	194	194	143
Median	21.9	21.9	21.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 885	3 885	3 198
Less than 20 percent	2 559	2 559	2 140
20 to 24 percent	692	692	555
25 to 29 percent	334	334	287
30 to 34 percent	153	153	118
35 percent or more	147	147	98
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.0	15.0	14.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 399	2 399	1 915
Less than 20 percent	1 753	1 753	1 378
20 to 24 percent	400	400	323
25 to 29 percent	174	174	147
30 to 34 percent	49	49	44
35 percent or more	23	23	23
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.5	14.5	14.6
\$50,000 or more	1 945	1 945	1 640
Less than 20 percent	1 693	1 693	1 450
20 to 24 percent	176	176	118
25 to 29 percent	57	57	53
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	19	19	19
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.9	10.9	10.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	5 879	5 879	5 374
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	72	72	64
\$100 to \$199	436	436	396
\$200 to \$299	1 369	1 369	1 247
\$300 to \$399	1 765	1 765	1 630
\$400 to \$499	822	822	777
\$500 to \$599	559	559	533
\$600 to \$749	264	264	246
\$750 to \$999	79	79	71
\$1,000 or more	22	22	22
No cash rent	491	491	388
Median (dollars)	340	340	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	1 645	1 645	1 526
Less than 20 percent	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent	78	78	78
25 to 29 percent	111	111	105
30 to 34 percent	90	90	81
35 percent or more	1 081	1 081	1 017
Not computed	273	273	233
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 716	1 716	1 556
Less than 20 percent	276	276	241
20 to 24 percent	434	434	403
25 to 29 percent	317	317	298
30 to 34 percent	194	194	180
35 percent or more	382	382	353
Not computed	113	113	81
Median	26.4	26.4	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 625	1 625	1 474
Less than 20 percent	827	827	747
20 to 24 percent	417	417	400
25 to 29 percent	139	139	124
30 to 34 percent	46	46	40
35 percent or more	44	44	38
Not computed	152	152	125
Median	19.1	19.1	19.2
\$35,000 or more	893	893	818
Less than 20 percent	744	744	691
20 to 24 percent	53	53	51
25 to 29 percent	5	5	3
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	91	91	73
Median	13.7	13.7	13.9

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Enid, OK MSA -----	56 735	16.2	26 502	16.2	ENID CITY, GARFIELD COUNTY				
GARFIELD COUNTY					Tract 1 -----	4 386	12.0	2 504	12.5
					Tract 2 (pt.) -----	1 964	15.5	804	16.3
					Tract 3 (pt.) -----	11 859	12.0	5 045	11.6
					Tract 4 -----	3 408	16.1	1 719	16.2
					Tract 5 -----	7 258	12.2	3 350	12.1
Total -----	56 735	16.2	26 502	16.2	Tract 6 (pt.) -----	3 814	11.8	1 937	12.3
Enid city -----	45 309	12.5	21 680	12.7	Tract 7 -----	5 640	11.3	3 210	12.1
					Tract 8 -----	5 010	11.8	2 276	11.8
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN GARFIELD COUNTY					Tract 9 (pt.) -----	312	17.0	129	17.8
					Tract 10 (pt.) -----	1 657	15.1	705	15.7
					Tract 11 (pt.) -----	1	-	1	-
					REMAINDER OF GARFIELD COUNTY				
Tract 2 -----	2 774	24.3	1 109	24.5	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	810	45.6	305	46.2
Tract 3 -----	11 859	12.0	5 045	11.6	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
Tract 6 -----	3 835	11.8	1 947	12.3	Tract 6 (pt.) -----	21	23.8	10	10.0
Tract 9 -----	1 356	24.6	573	26.9	Tract 9 (pt.) -----	1 044	26.8	444	29.5
Tract 10 -----	3 626	18.4	1 502	19.6	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	1 969	21.1	797	23.0
Tract 11 -----	3 377	30.2	1 461	32.4	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	3 376	30.2	1 460	32.4
					Tract 12 -----	4 206	34.4	1 806	34.6

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

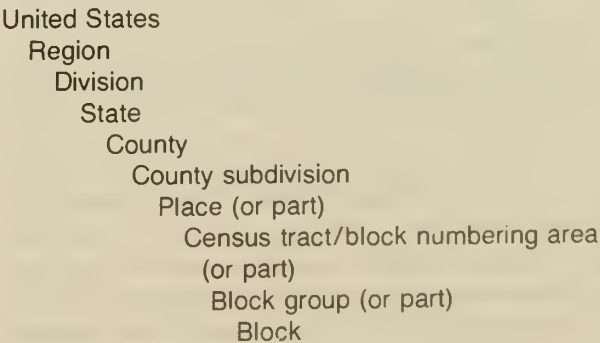
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

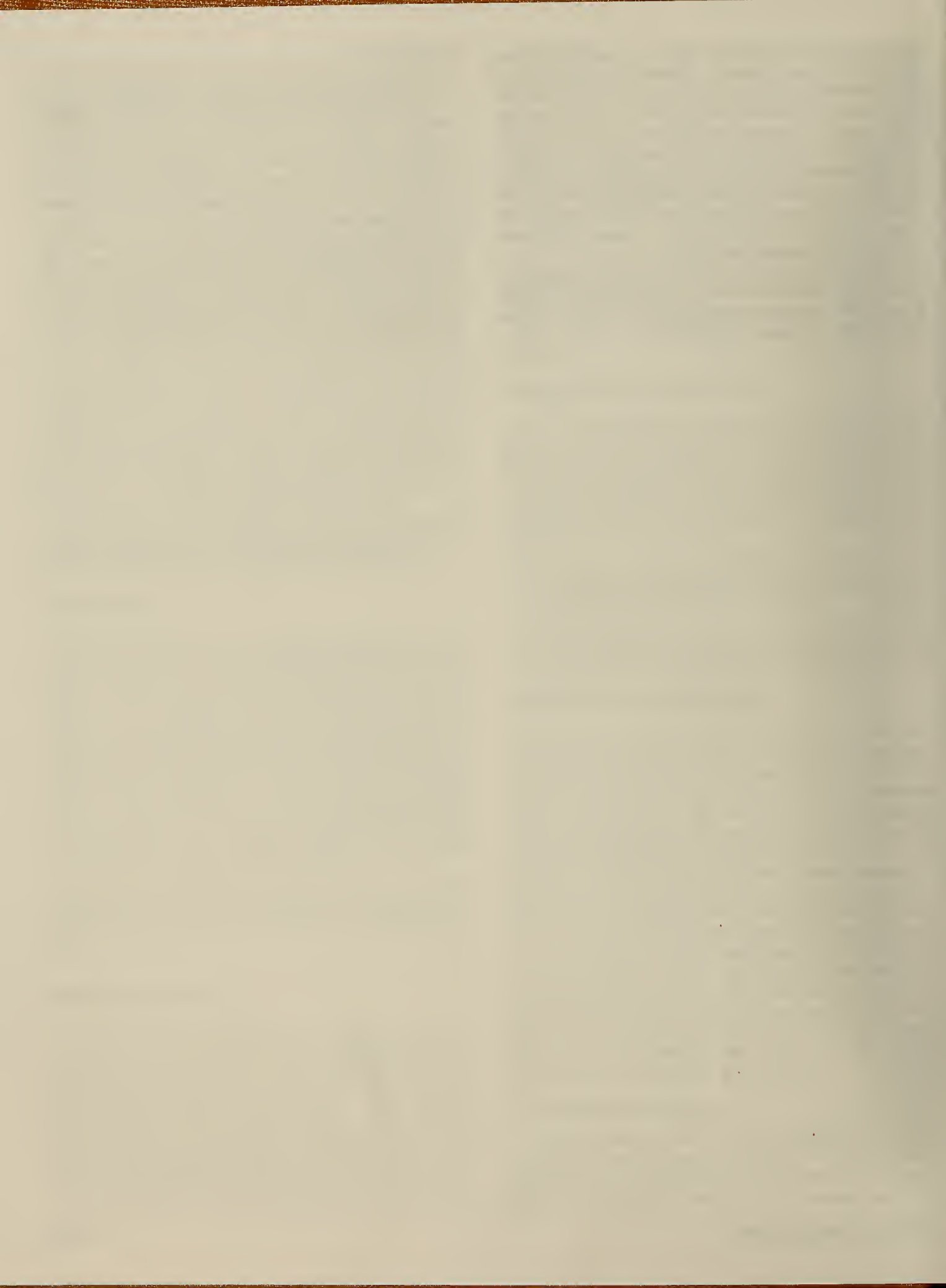
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, *Accuracy of the Data*.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.);" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products; the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder

121-140
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total¹	Size of publication area²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Oklahoma

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.5
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0 0	00 00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0 0
10 10 10 10	9 9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10 10	9 9 1 0 1 0
20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20
30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30
40 40	40 40	40 40	40 40
50 50	50 50	50 50	50 50
60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60
70 70	70 70	70 70	70 70
80 80	80 80	80 80	80 80
90 90	90 90	90 90	90 90

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
First name	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 0 9		a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 0 9	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after LR TC Q QA JIC 1 P/F RE I/T MV ED EN P0 P3 P6 P1 P4 IA JIC 2 P2 P5 SM		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	F. Cov. 1b 1a 7 H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or water not used </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1			
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____			
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country ↗ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. ↗ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. ↗ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? ↗ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> Years	
		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div> Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) ↗ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office ↗ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County ↗ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State ↗ f. ZIP Code ↗ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

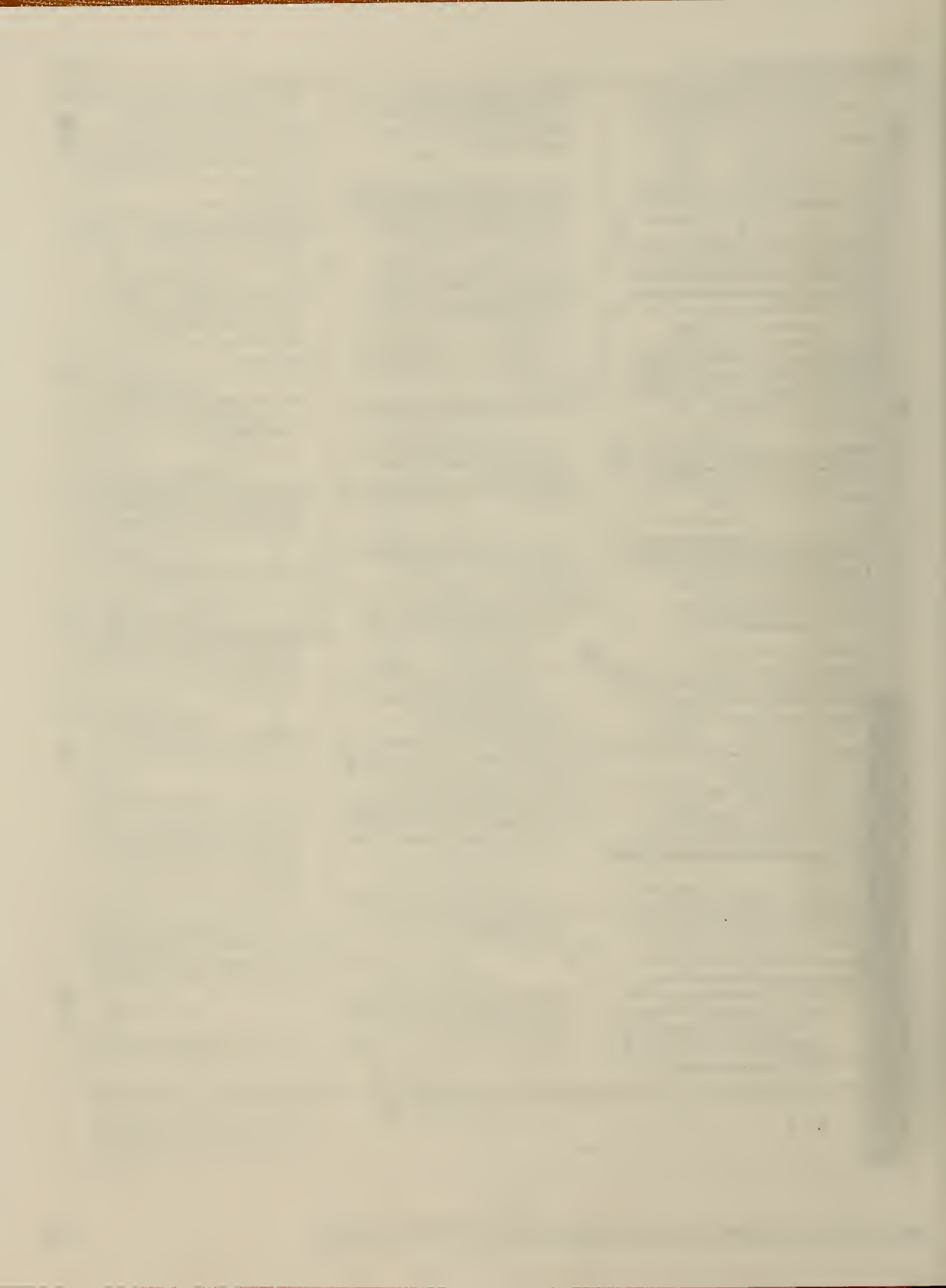
h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

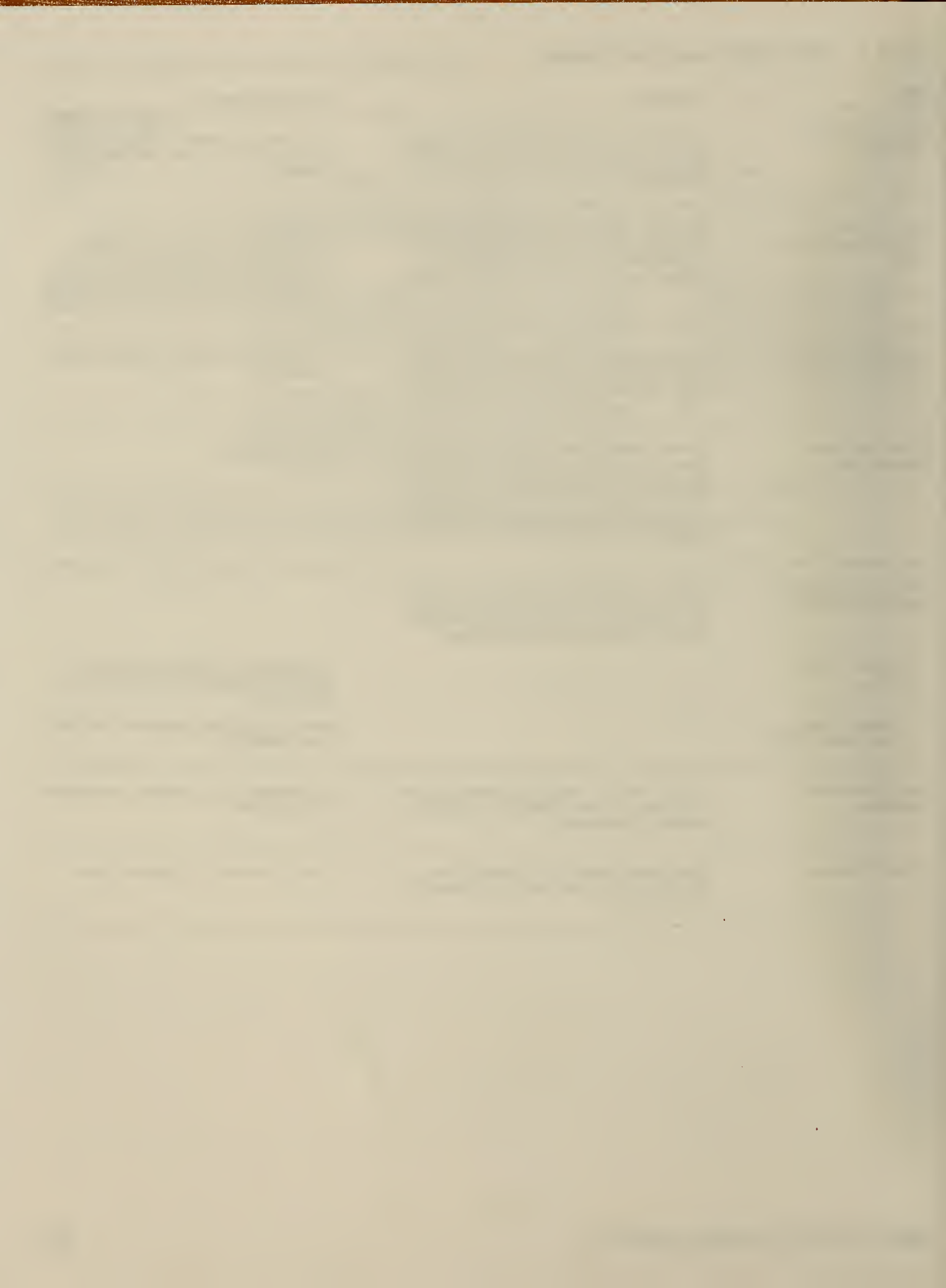
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

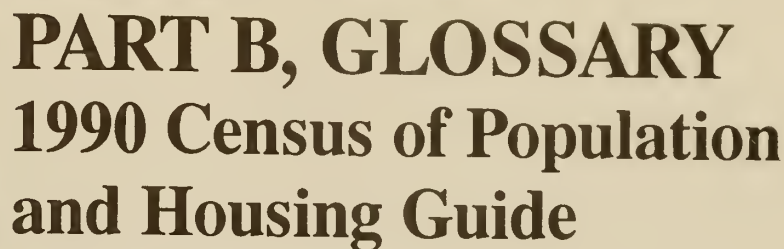
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

Name		Address		Occupation	
John	Smith	123	456	Teacher	Male
Mary	Johnson	789	101	Homemaker	Female
Robert	Williams	234	567	Engineer	Male
Elizabeth	Davis	890	123	Doctor	Female
James	Garcia	345	678	Farmer	Male
Sarah	Miller	901	234	Librarian	Female
Charles	Wilson	456	789	Lawyer	Male
Anna	Moore	012	345	Artist	Female
Thomas	Anderson	567	890	Scientist	Male
Laura	Clark	123	456	Writer	Female



• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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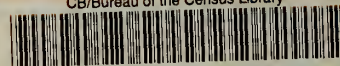
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